VOLUME XXXIX.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

GOODS.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in Linen Goods, fully 30 per cent, we shall offer to-day, Feb. 2,

50 Thousand Dollars

Napkins, Quilts, and other

OLD TIME PRICES.

This opportunity no housewife should neglect to avail herself of,

as we intend to inaugurate the

TOWELS.

500 DOZ.

Bleached Damask Towels, superior quality, extra size, 24x45,

Extra Heavy Unbleached Damask Towels, 24x42, \$2.40 a doz.

1.000 DOZ.

Heavy Bleached Barnsley Huck

in this city.

\$3.00 a doz.

as we intend to inaugurate the largest sale of the kind ever had cor. Blurk & Madison Sts.

Housekeeping Goods,

Damasks, Towels,

ERFECTION

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

OOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illian, will receive proposais up to 12 o'clock noon on onday, Feb. 16, A. D. 1860, at the office of the Clerk (as Board, Criminal Court Building, Michigan-st., aso, Ill., for the following items of work and madial regarded in the construction of the new Cook unity Court-House:

Item No. 1—The masonry, brick-work, and irono't of the new rotunds quilding of Court-House.

Ism No. 2—The fire-proof vauit doors.

Less No. 3—The fire-proof vauit doors.

Less No. 4—The internal marble-work, floor-tilling, wannoung.

th to reject any or all bids is reserved.

an. 26, 180. E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1880.

WASHINGTON. - Novelties Gen. Hammond Denies that He for Gustom Orders Has Any Confession to Make, crousers

Beady Made

Garments

Prices moderate

Out at

18. 10. 112 15. by 30.

Willoughby Will& Bo

Stylish Clothiers

call themselves

Square Dealers

therefore have something

-to back up-

TOLU ROCK AND RYE.

ROCK

SURE CURE FOR

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 CONSTITUTION WATER

\$5.\$6.\$7.\$8. a pour. But He Is Convinced Hayt Used Him for Personal Ends. Reliable Pretty Good Evidence that the **Ex-Commissioner Engaged**

in Mining. And that His Son Was the Party in the Back-

ground. Two Important Contested Electon Cases Now Before

Congress.

How the Rights of Republican Claimants Are Completely Ignored.

Testimony Relating to the Freedmen's Bank Now Nearly Completed.

New Plan Devised for the Comfort of Cattle in Transit.

Another Bit of Explanation Relative to That Interoceanic Canal.

HAMMOND AND HAYT.

THE FORMER GIVES HIS VIEWS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Gen. J. H. Ham Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Gen. J. H. Hammond was well enough to be up to-day, went out for the first time, and will probably start for Chicago to-morrow night. He to-day was made acquainted with the various dispatches sent out concerning his sickness and his relation to the Hayt matter. He pronounces the pretended detailed accounts published in some of the Chicago papers as gross and libelous fictions. He particularly denounces those dispatches which represent that in his interview with Gen. Fisk he intimated that he had something on his conscience or had a confession to make. Gen. Hammond said he never said anything of the kind, as he had no confession to make, and has made none, and he does not beanything of the kind, as he had no confession to make, and has made none, and he does not believe when his testimony is in that any honorable man will say that he has. As to ex-Commissioner Hayt, Gen. Hammond is disposed to be very reticent, and continues to say that he will say nothing against him. Hammond very plainly states, however, that he was deceived by Hayt, and seems to think the heart of the control of the contro Hayt, and seems to think that he was

in Arizona they are at perfect liberty to do so, and no fair-minded man will hold me responsible for their acts." It is now asserted, on what is believed to be entirely trustworthy authority, that the personal friend of Commissioner Hayt was not Edward Knapp at all, but was Commissioner Hayt's son, who traveled in Arizona under an assumed name. This fact, if it is sustained, explains the reluctance of Inspector Hammond to admit the genuineness of the "absolution" letter to Hart. It explains, too, the reason why Mr. Hayt entreated Mr. Hammond to adhere to the statement that the letter was a forgery. It easily proves, too, why Mr. Hayt, when Gen. Hammond returned to Washington determined not to shield Hayt longer at the expense of his own honer, should go to Secretary Schurz. MINING OPERATIONS

own honer, should go to Secretary Schurz, CONFESS THE MATTER, and try to explain before Hammond's testimony was given that there was nothing wrong in the little deception practiced by Mr. Hayt and his son, or in the connection of the latter with the mine transaction, and it is easy to see why this transaction should at once have utterly shattered the Secretary's confidence in his trusted "reform" Commissioner.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

TWO SAMPLE CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Among the contested cases before the House Committee on Elections is that of Bradley against Siemons, of the Second Congressional District of Arkansas. Mr. Bradley ran as an Independent-Greenback candidate, and was indorsed by the Republicans, they having no ticket in the field. Mr. Siemons, the sitting member, is a Democrat. Mr. Bradley received 5,30 votes, and Siemons 11,25 votes. The testimony offered by Mr. Bradley in support of his contest covers the ground made so familiar in other contested cases from the South within the last dozen years, but it also reveals a method of securing a Democratic majority which is believed to be altogether unique. A Democratic witness, who was employed as a printer in the office of the Democratic newspaper at Pine Bluff, swore that several thousand Siemons tickets were ordered printed on the THREE TIMES A DAY,
CURES BRIGHTS DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF
THE KIDNETS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, CLEET, DIABETES,
GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOD
WEAKNESS.
For Female Complaints a Specialty.
For sale by all Druggista. Send for Circular.
MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John-st., N. Y.

afternoon of election-day, and that the most of these tickets were printed after sundown on

that day.

HE ALSO TESTIFIED

that the job was brought into the office early in
the afternoon by one of Slemons' managers, and
given to the foreman, who handed it to him
to be set up, and who said the tickets
would be needed that exeming. This testimony
was not contradicted. Of course, with this reserve of "flat" ballots and with Democratic
election officers, there was no danger that Mr.
Slemons would be defeated. The Sub-Committee to which the case of Bradley against Slemons
was referred has considered that case, and a majority of the members have agreed to report in
favor of Mr. Slemons. The minority consists of
one Republican, Mr. Calkins, and one Greenback member, Mr. Weaver. It is understood
that they will present a minority report in favor
of Mr. Bradley.

MR. SAWYER, OF MISSOURI,

of Mr. Bradley.

MR. SAWYER, OF MISSOURI,
is said to be engaged in the preparation of the
majority report.

The case of Bisbee, Republican, against Hull,
Democratic members of the Elections Committee some
trouble. The evidence in that case is so overwhelmingly in Mr. Bisbee's favor as to cause a
fear that several Democratic members of the
Committee will vote in his favor. But there is
probably little danger to the Democrats that
such will be the case. If Mr. Bisbee were
seated, Florida would be taken out of the column of Democratic States in the House and
made at le. Said a Democrat the other day, who
is in a position to know: "You may safely bet
that that Committee will never report to the
House in favor of making a tie vote where a
State is now Democratic."

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Within the last few days Senators and others interested in the Monroe doctrine have expressed great surprise that the United States, in defense of the Monroe doctrine, has not protested against the interference or European Governments in the Isthmus of Pariama. It is now claimed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty absolutely ties the hands of the United States. This is the opinion which it is said the State Department has entertained, and is the reason why no action has been taken. The following is the sixth section of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty: "The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every State within which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations similar to those which they have entered into with each other to the end that all other States may share in the honor or advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein contemplated; and the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable for the purpose of more effectually carrying out

of this convention, namely that of constructing and maintaining the State canal and ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of treaty stipulations, and, should any differences arise as to right or property over the terribory through which the said canal shall pass between the States or Government of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties." THE GREAT DESIGN

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The prob

MORTUARY.

MORTUARY.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1.—The funeral of Horace Thompson, late President of the First National Bank and Treasurer of the Sioux City Railway, occurred here to-day, and was the largest private funeral ever known in this city. The Minneapolis Board of Trade, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and various banks and railroads were represented by delegations. The church was prorusely decorated, and several clergymen of both the cities took part in the services.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER. Boston, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Mount Washington says there was to-day the greatest change in the weather ever known on that mountain in the same length of time, the thermometer at noon being 19 degrees above, and at 9 o'clock in the evening 27 degrees below zero. The wind was ninety-mine miles. FOREIGN.

The Mansion-House Committee Organized for Relief Alone,

And Insists that It Is Disbursing Contributions with a Judicious Hand.

forrible Massacres Reported as Occur-

ring in Several Towns in

Afghanistan. Over Two Thousand Families Said to Be Slaughtered in

One Locality. Yellow-Fever Makes Its Appearance in Some Sections

Russia to Increase Her War Force at Least 150,000 Men.

The Chilian Army Gaining Victories

Over the Peruvian Forces.

of Brazil.

Prince Bismarck in Good Health and Once

More at Work.

IRELAND.

THE MANSION-HOUSE FUND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Mansion-House Committee last night, Lord-Mayor Grey presiding, it was announced that £33,000 had been received to date, and £15,300 disbursed. The Chairman complained of the attacks which had been made in America on the constitution of the Committee and its mode of distribution of funds intrusted to it. and read letters from Roman. Committee and its mode of distribution of funds intrusted to it, and read letters from Roman Catholic Bishops McEvilly, of Galway, and Duggan, of Clonfert, expressing astonishment at these attacks, and declaring that the Mansion-House fund is administered solely with a view to the relief of distress, and that the Committee enjoys public confidence. Archbishop Trench, of the Church of Ireland, was present, and joined in these expressions. It was announced that the Committee had received £3,000 additional from Sydney, making the total from the al from Sydney, making the total from the Australian Colonies \$21,000.

Australian Colonies £21,000.

A LAND-TENURE MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A meeting to discuss the land-tenure question was held in County Louth Sunday, at which several members of Parlinment were present.

SEED FOR IRISH PEASANTS.

It is understood that the Government intend to give a grant for the purpose of providing seed for small Irish farmers. An eminent irish statistician estimates the loss sustained by the failure of last year's potato crop in Ireland at £4,625,600.

AD FROM INDIA.

A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta reports that committees to collect funds for the relief of Irish distress have been formed in Madras and Bombay.

RATLROADS IN ASIA.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT,

Cable Special to The Tribuna.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says: The speedy construction of the railway from Quetta to Candahar is spoken favorably of in military circles here. It is urged that if the line is not rapidly made the future struggle in Central Asia will resolve itself into a contest between the locomotive and the camel. Russia continues the construction of railways in Asia without intermission. Among other Trans-Caucasian companies, the successors of the Poti-Tidis Company have just had their statutes approved by the Government. By these they are required within eight months to submit plans and to commence work within thirty days afterward. Two lines, namely, the Tidis-Baker Line with a junction in Tidis uniting Baker with Poti, the whole length being 352 miles; and secondly, the Trifis-Baker Line with a Junction in Trifis uniting Baker with Poti, the whole length being 352 miles; and secondly, the so-called Naphta Line, from Baker to Sabuntshi and Surachan, connecting Baker by a branch line of seventeen miles to Naphta. The Trans-Caucasian Company will then possess altogether 557 miles of railway.

have perished on the way to Daiberker, and a great mortality prevails among the cattle. Thousands of Moslem refugees are slowly perishing at Philippopolis from cold and stayvation. They are only aided by foreigners. The Bulgarians will give nothing toward their relief, and say the statements of misery are got up by Turkish and Kuglish intrigue.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

THE CARINA'S JOURNEY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily News announces the arrival of the Carina at Paris. Her physician reports that she may safely proceed to St. Petersburg.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A Daily News Paris dispatch says: M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, in the course of his speech upon the tariff question in the Chamber of Deputies, Sunday, stated that bitter complaints had been made of importations of oxen from America, but that they only replaced others, and no more cattle entered France than were necessary for consumption. He said that French exports to the United States had fallen off because France had no commercial treaty with that country.

FREE TRADE.

The Times' Paris dispatch, retering to the speech of M. Tirard, says that a triumph for free trade may be reckoned upon. In the Senate, after some debate on the Educational Council bill, an amendment maintaining five representatives of the institute in the new Council was carried against the Government, but with the aid of a portion of the Left.

DEAD.

FARE Feb. 1.—Adolphe de Granier de Cas-

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Adolphe de Granier de Cas-sagnac, father of the well-known Bonapartist Deputy, Paul de Cassagnac, is dead.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Post from
Berlin says that Emperor William will open the
session of Parliament in person.

AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

The Times' Berlin correspondent asserts that a complete understanding has been arrived at on all important questions regarding home and foreign policy between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

THE CHURCH STRUGGLE,
The same correspondent says that the rumo
that the Crewn Prince has been commissioned to
visit the Pope to come to an understanding of
the Church struggle is unfounded.

BISMARCK AGAIN ROST.

Prince Bismarck again must.

Prince Bismarck has resumed his functions with all his old energy.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

The Berlin-Leipsic Grenzbote publishes an article on European disarmament, believed to be inspired, suggesting that if there was a British Government capable of inducing Parliament to declare that England, in case of a Russo-French attack upon Germany, would guarantee the neutrality of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, and to demand also the neutrality of the North Sea and the Baltic, such a declaration would bring about real peace.

BRAZIL. PELLOW-FEVER APPEARING.
RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—Yellow-fever has broken

out at several places in Brazil. Up to the present time the epidemic has appeared in mild form, but fears are entertained that it may spread to Rio Janeiro.

DEFREDATIONS BY BANDITS.
On the 10th inst. 400 bandits having expelled the Brazilian authorities from Januaris, in the Province of Minas-Geraes, sacked the town and burned twenty-two houses. They threaten to attack other towns.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Standard's Vienna dis-patch reports that it is rumored in well-inform-ed circles that Bussia has decided to increase

The Post's Berlin correspondent has intelli-gence that the Russian Government is deter-mined to insist upon a formal ratification of the Kuldja treaty.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Feb. 1.—A letter signed "An American" is published in the Sportaman, pointing out the monstrous injustice done to American horses by the handicaps in weights recently announced. In an editorial note on the letter it is remarked that Lorillard can express his disapproval of the decision of the handicapper by the non-acceptance of the weights prescribed.

TROUBLE IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Standard asserts that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Pacific of dispatch a man-of-war to Lapaz, Lower California, in consequence of late disturbances there which are regarded as liable to endanger British subjects.

The Times semi-officially denies the report that Lord Lytton is desirous of leaving India.

CHILI. THE VICTORIOUS ARMY.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 1.—The Chillan forces have occupied Ilio and Moquequa, taking the garrison of the latter place prisoners. The Feruvian authorities of Moquequa were also captured, and Chilian authorities appointed in their stead.

A Bolivian Envoy and three Colonels of the allied army have been arrested by the Chilians at Autofogasta. "GOING TO CANOSSA."

"GOING TO CANOSSA."

BISMARCK MAKING UP WITH THE FOPE AND LOOKING FOR SCAPE-GOATS.

Special to London Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—I have already communicated to you that Prince Bismarck has decidedly contradicted the hints made by the Vatican tending to throw the responsibility for having issued the May laws on his shoulders alone. This course of proceeding on the part of the Chancellor: hans when he says that the Minister of Worship is the person whom the Ultramontanes ought principally to blame. The Conservative papers believe that Prince Bismarck intends sending the latter Minister "to Canossa," or, not being satisfied with the turn which the negotiations between Berlin and the Vatican have taken, will wash his hands of the whole affair. The Liberal journais are also unwilling to acknowledge the correctness of the Chancellor's statement that the responsibility does not fall upon him. They very rightly observe that Prince Bismarck, being President of the Cabinet, and more interested in the Church question than in any other political undertaking, ought not to have taken the leading part in the struggle against Rome if he had not been willing to accept the responsibility of his rôle. Besides this, he ought not to have so plainly expressed his opinion in speeches the inimical tone of which was very significant. In the event of an understanding baving been come to of which the Chancellor' did not approve, it was his duty immediately to tender his resignation. The name of Prince Bismarck is so closely connected with the whole proceeding that the German nation cannot understand the excuses now offered by Prince Bismarck is so closely connected with the whole proceeding that the German nation cannot understand the excuses now offered by Prince Bismarck in the article which appeared a few days ago in the semi-official Provincial Corresponders. This Catholic organ views the matter in quite a different way. The belief is there expressed that the Chancellor will not be made answerable for the failure of the negotiations wi

FRENCH FINANCES.

TURKEY.

COLD WEATHER.

COLD WEATHER.

COMPLANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—Excessive cold prevails at Daiberker, and a great fall of show has taken place. Several travelers

FRENCH FINANCES.

A LARGE SUMPLUS.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The revenue-return for the year ending the 3ist uit. is published to-day. It shows an increase of 41,200,000 frances on the recipts of 1878, and an overpins of 141,900,000 frances above the estimates. The estimates, however, owing to the early date, anterior to the voting of the budget, at which they are made up, are no criterion for a comparison. In fact, the estimates here are prepared fifteen months as in Belgium, so that by the time the French budget is voted a new year has intervened, and the estimates are

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

based on a budget two years old. The only standard for comparison is, therefore, the return of the previous year. From the return of the previous year have, however, to be deducted the sums brought in by duties and taxes abolished on the list of January, 1879. These were certain bill-stamps and the duties on chloory, non-mineral cils, soap, and petite viteses, and the 25-centime stamp for inland postage now recuced to 15 centimes. These taxes brought in 1873 4,200,000 franes, so that, equalizing the sources, the increase of the revenue in 1879 on that of 1873 in reality amounts to 73,500,000 franes, or over \$15,000,000. This is a larger increase than ever. Equalizing the sources in 1876, there was an increase of 37,300,000 franes; in 1877 there was a diminution of 4,400,000 franes; in 1877 there was a diminution of 4,400,000 franes; in 1877 there was a diminution of 4,400,000 franes; in 1877 there was a diminution of 4,400,000 franes; in 1877 there was a diminution of 4,400,000 franes; in 1877 there was a diminution of 4,400,000 franes. This year it is 75,500,000 franes, so that the Republicans will be able to draw a moral for the discomfinure of adverse prophets. The chief sources of increase that a 1870,000 franes and the customs. The former show an increase this year of no less than 28,00,000 franes. It is hardly possible to trace this increase to a specific cause, but in general an increase of the registration and stamp duties would seem to indicate greater excitivity in the exchange of property and larger transactions in land, which deductions might be extended into greater condidence in the morrow, and other considerations favorable to the established order of things. That the customs duties yield 18,800,000 franes more than in 1878, and in 1878 19,300,000 franes more than in 1878, and in 1878 19,300,000 franes. The yield of the duty on indigenous sugar has increased by 13,600,000 franes, returning to about the amount produced before the bad harvest that threw back the manufacture of that article. Lastly,

VARIOUS.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1.—Gen. Comacho has made himself President of Bolivia.
THE WHEAT CROP.
The wheat crop of Buenos Ayres is excellent, but that of Santa Fe is very poor.

FLOODS IN SUCILE.

but that of Santa Fe is very poor.

FLOODS IN SIGILY.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Heavy rains have caused the rivers in Sicily and Calabria to overflow, doing great damage to property.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The International Conference on Arctic Exploration, in session at Hamburg, has decided not to send a fresh expedition to the North Fole at present. It advocates the gradual establishment of a chain of stations towards the Arctic region.

FIRES.

AT BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A fire broke out to-nighthe warehouse of R. G. Morse, No 420 Washton street, which was stored with lime, cemhair, etc. The building, the lower portion which was occupied by Morse for storing, three stories high, the upper portion contain seven tenements and occupied by colored files, all whom were burued out. The fire, af destroying an ell in the rear of the building crossed and quickly consumed a lumber was house used by A. T. Stearns. A heavy gale whouse used by A. T. Stearns. A heavy gale whouse used by A. T. Stearns. The loss of R. G. Morse is \$3,000; insured. The estate we owned by Edward O'Brien. The loss on the building is \$12,000; insured. Loss of A. Stearns, \$30,000; insured.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 131 at 2:25 yesterday at ternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story fram building at No. 435 Twenty-fifth street, occupie by Joseph Witting as a boarding-house. Dam age to building, \$10. Cause of fire unknown.

The alarm from Box 593 at 8:55 last events was caused by a fire in a one-story frame cottage at the corner of Fairfield and Ohicag avenues, occupied by Hugh O'Neil, No. 533 Wes Superior street, as a storehouse for hay. The owner's name is unknown. The place was utirely consumed with a total loss of about \$200.

ATPONTIAC, ILL. PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 1.—A fire broke out in Mrs. Moore's millery store, over Beach Brothers' dry goods store, about 8 o'clock this evening. The entire stock of millinery goods was lost, and the dry goods of Beach Brothers badly damaged by water and fire. The damage is probably about \$6,000 to \$7,000; partly insured.

AT TOLEDO, Of Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, O., Feb. 1.—The flouring-mill of Cupp & West, on Cherry street, known as the Model Mill, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is \$8,000, half covered by insurance in the Home and Corn City. It is said to have been set on fire, this being the second time within three weeks.

AT MALDEN-ON-HUDSON. POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—John Maxwell's rubbing-stone works at Malden-on-Hudson were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$50,-000. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

AT DETROIT, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.—The sawmill and handle factory of Peck & Streeter was destroyed early this morning by an incendiary fire. The loss is \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

AT EVANSVILLE, IND. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 1.—The car-house of the Street-Car Company was destroyed by fire this morning, with all their cars. The loss is \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000.

CASUALTIES.

A BARK WRECKED. A BARK WRECKED.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—A Victoria dispatch says: The crew of the bark Gen. Cobb, from San Francisco for Seabeck, W. T., arrived here to-day in a schooner from Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, where the bark went ashore and became a total wreck seventeen days ago. The crew suffered great privations, but were well troated by the Indiana.

A SWITCHMAN KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
TOLEDO, O., Feb. 1.—While switching in the
yard, at 5 o'clock this morning, Stephen Glichrist, switchman in the Lake Shore yards, gothis foot caught in a frog and was run over by
the cars. He lived but two hours. Deceased
had formerly been in the employ of the Wabash
Company fifteen years. He leaves a family.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toledo, O., Feb. 1.—The T-year-old daughter of one Rody fell into the river at Balley's ship-yard to-day and was drowned.

RUN OVER BY CARS. CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 1.—An express-train to-day killed Henry Grant and George Addis and se-verely wounded William Rhodes, who were crossing the track in a carriage.

AID FOR IRELAND.

PARNELL ON THE QUEEN.

New York, Feb. 1.—In reference to the statement made recently by Parnell that Queen Victoria contributed nothing in 1847 to the Irish famine,—a denial of which statement by Lord Randolph Churchill was cabled here,—Parnell has addressed a letter to the New York Herald, in which he says: "In reference to Lord Randolph Churchill's contradiction of my statement that the Queen of England gave nothing to releve the famine in 1847, I find that I might have gone still further and said with perfect accuracy that not only did she give nothing, but that she actually intercepted £8,000 of donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute to the famine fund. In 1847 the Sultan had offered a donation of £10,000, but the English-Ambassador at Constantinople was directed by the Queen to inform him that her contribution was to be limited to £2,000, and that the Sultan should not, in good taste, give any more than her Majesty. Hence the not result to the famine fund by the Queen's action was the loss of £6,000."

BRADFORD, PA., SYMPATHY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 1.—Contributions for the
suffering poor in Ireland were taken up in the
Catholic Church to-day. About \$450 was collected. Irish citizens propose to hold a relief
meeting, several wealthy men having pledged
thomselves to contribute from \$1,000 to 2,000
cach. It is proposed to bring Farnell here.

Towels, 19x38, \$1.50 a doz. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Knotted Fringe Towels, Heavy WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The probabilities are that there will be no further attempt to pass the McPherson bill relative to cruelty to animals at this session. The effortsof the humanitarians, and of others, who have given the McPherson bill the most active support hitherto, will probably be concentrated upon a new bill which has just been introduced, and which has the sanction of the principal humanifarians of the country. The bill proposes to mecaporate a national society, with some well-defined powers to which there probably can be few objections AFGHANISTAN. Damask, \$3.00 a doz. HORRIBLE MASACRES ESPORTED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Times dispatch from Candahar says: Terrible accounts reach here from without the British lines. It is reported that nearly 2,000 families have been exterminated by Ghuzais, and that seven of the villages of the latter were afterwards captured by Hazaros and every soul in them slain. Lawrence & Martin. DAMASK. III MADISON-ST., as a cat's-paw for some ulterior purpose and without any wrong intent or wrong act on his own part. It is very evident that Gen. Hammond thinks that Hayt deserved dismissal, al-Bleached Table Damask, 50 Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Import Wines, Liquors, and Segars. Por sale by Druggists and Deslers everywhere. cents, 65 cents, 75 cents, and 85 cents a yard. mond thinks that Hayt deserved dismissal, although he is not inclined to say so. Hammond at first was of opinion that Schurz, on account of his intimacy with Hayt, had also misused him; but he now declares that Schurz was as much deceived in Hayt as he himself was. Hammond, in fact, attributes to Hayt's craft and cunning enough to deceive both himself and the Secretary of the Interior, and all others with whom he has had anything to do.

IT IS BELIEVED

that the statements contained in the paragraph which follows furnish the key to the Hayt-Hammond sensation, and show why it is that Hayt was so summarily removed, and why Hammond sought to screen him. A TRIBUNE correspondent has been engaged for several days in trying to find out the cause of Commissioner Hayt's sudden removal, the Secretary of the Interior having asserted that the removal had no connection with the investigation set, on foot by Gen. Fisk, but having declined to say what the real cause was. It is believed that the true reason has been ascertained. It may be remembered that in the first publication of the Arizona mine scandal it was asserted on the authority of Gen. Fisk that the active proceedings which had been begun against Agent Hart were suddenly discontinued. This was after the appearance in Arizona of one Edward Knapp in company with inspector Hammond. This Edward Knapp was described as a personal friend of Commissioner Hayt. BUSINESS IN CABUL RESUMED. A Times Cabul oc which there probably can be few objections made. Some of the representatives of these societies are now here, and say that the offer made of a premium of \$5,000 to the best model Bleached Double Damask, new FINANCIAL. ndent save that no an preheasion is felt that the present tranquillity will soon be disturbed. Business in the city has been entirely resumed. pattern, 64 inches wide, at \$1.00, Assets, \$18,000,000. o's VINEGAR:
hat I have examined the
of Messrs. E. L. Prinsing
apparatus, process, and
etc., cic., and have taken
aples which I have found
being free from metallic
as lead, copper, ctc., ofc.,
uric or other free mineral
thing deleterious.
RINER, Analytical Chemist. \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75 a yard. of a car to prevent cruelty to animals has brought a large number of applications, and that a committee of experts is soon to be ap-pointed to decide upon the best model. The purpose of the Society is to buy the patent out-Money to Loan. THE AMERICAN SWINDLERS.

Special Cubic.

NAPLES, Feb. 2.—Il Pungolo, the morning newspaper of this city, publishes the following details concerning the two Americans arrested here last week on the charge of swindling. In the Sole, of Milan, appeared—under date of the Sth inst.—an advertisement to this effect: "Ten thousand francs reward. This sum is offered for the arrest of the following persons: John Clevelam, alias Everett, alias Ferguson, an American about 28 years old, of medium hight, with brown hair; John Collins, also an American, 20 years old. These two persons jointly committed fraud at Brussels on Dec. 28 last, obtaining the sum of 33,000 francs. They are also charged with stealing old woolen goods. Information should be sent to M. Stringhel Hamber, Judge d'Instruction, at Brussels." ITALY. NAPKINS. The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
Is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in Cock County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of \$1.00\$ and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with bianks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

OFFICE—Corner Randolph & Bearbern-ste.

DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents.

REDMOND PRINDIVILLE, Special Agent.
Chicago, Jan. 25, 1880.

New York, New England, and Western purpose of the Society is to buy the patent outright, and to give the free use of it to all transportation companies who desire to use it.

WEAVER'S RESOLUTION.

There will be an exciting time in the House to-morrow if an opportunity is given to pass resolutions under a suspension of the rules.

Weaver is the first on the call, and will offer his 5,000 DOZ. 5-8 Napkins at \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75. 3-4 Napkins at \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 a dez. Weaver is the first on the call, and will ofer his resolution which proposes that the United States hereafter shall make all of its own money, whether paper or metallic. The resolution is aimed at the National banking system, and involves the entire greenback question. Weaver will insist upon a vote, but the probabilities are that an adjournment will be forced without a vote. QUILTS. 10 cases full size Marseilles Bed Spreads, fast back, \$1.50 and \$2. Extra Size and Extra Quality INVESTMENT COMPANY FITZ JOHN PORTER. Marseilles Bed Spreads, new de-31 & 35 Pine-st., New York, 19 Congress-st., Boston, Union Building, Chicago, CAPITAL STOCK, \$20,000. Wiff purchase or negotiate County, Town, City, and School Bonds; also railroad and other corporate Bonds. The report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommending the restoration of Fitz John Porter is signed by hel Hamber, Judge d'Instruction, at Brussels."
THIS ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION
of the Questor in this city, who fancied he had
found a clew, and directed two of his most intelligent agents, Pratelli and Pecchia, to watch
the movements of two foreigners who
had alighted at the Hotel Central, and who cordescribed as a personal friend of Commissioner Hayt.

THE STATEMENT CONTINUES:

"Agent Hart resigned shortly after. No proceedings were begun against him. After his resignation it turned out that the mine from which he forwarded the specimen t. Washington, and of which he and Fuller claimed the ownership, had been sold to Edward Knapp for a small sum. After the sale there was no further question about its being on the reservation. Inspector Hammond's power to run the lines anew settled that point in favor of the new owners. The drafts for payment for the property were made on William Hogencamp, of Jersey City, whose bank is in the same building where Commissioner Hayt's Trust Company.used to be. The deed to the mine was taken in the name of Charles D. Deshler, who sign, \$3.00, \$3.50, and \$4.00. Senators Randolph, Cockrell, Maxey, Grover, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Senator Hampon is absent. The minority report will be signed by Burnside, Plumb, and Logan, and an exciting debate on it may be expected. Bonds.

Will sot as agent for funding the outstanding Bonds of Counties, Towns, and Cities, whether in cases of Municipalities in good credit, desiring to fund into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, or where they are in default and litigation, and wish to procure compromises and settlements.

Investment Securities bought and sold on commission MANDEL BROTHERS, exciting debate on it may be expected.

TROOPS FOR COLORADO.

Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, will hold an interview with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army to-morrow for the purpose of considering the necessity of sending troops immediately to protect the Town of Ouray and other mining settlements beyond the Los Pinos Agency.

DE AHNA'S RELIEF. had alighted at the Hotel Central, and who cor-responded in every respect with the published description. Before making the arrest, Cava-liere Pacini, Director of Police, telegraphed to the Italian Consul at Brussels, to inquire if there still existed any necessity for such action on his part. The Consul replied: "Arrest the men provisionally, until you receive a regular de-mand for their extradition." 121 & 123 State-st. SIOD.

JOHN C. SHORT, President.
JOHN C. SHORT, President.
GEO. W. DEBEVOISE, Vice-President.
L. L. HUBBARD, Ass't Vice-President, Boston.
WM. P. WATSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Chicago. Branch, Michigan-av. and 22d st. DISSOLUTION NOTICES. \$500,000
To loss on Chicago real estate and acre property in Cook County, at lowest rates of interest.

ADOLPH LOSE & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st. mand for their extradition."

THE TWO POLICE AGENTS
thereupon went to the Hotel Central. One of
them announced himself as a dealer in woolen
goods, and was cordially received by
the two Americans. Pratelli, who speaks
English, immediately stated the object of
his visit. The Americans protested strenuously
against their arrest. Finally they consented to
to go to the police office. On arriving there they
asked to be allowed to see the American Consul.
The latter was summoned, and at once
came to the office. He put several
questions to the men, but they
had apparently changed their minds in the
meantime, for they refused to make any statement whatever.

THIS MORNING A FORMAL DEMAND
for their extradition arrived from Brussels, and DISSOLUTION. DE AHNA'S RECIEF.

Col. Henry De Ahna, who was the feature of quite a sensation at the White House on New-Year's Day, and who at one time was Collector at Alaska, has had a bill introduced for him by Senator McDonald, providing for the payment of \$11,000 for services rendered and information furnished to the Government with respect to Alaska. PRICES LOW. WAS A DIRECTOR WAS A DIRECTOR

in Hayt's Trust Company, and Secretary of his
Oleomargarine Company, and is associated in
business with his son-in-law." Commissioner
Hayt replied to this in a letter which was pubished Dec. 24, 1879. In this letter Mr. Hayt said;
"The rest of the article refers to the mining
operations of private perties, with which I have
no concern, inasmuch as for the last ten years
I have not had the least interest, directly or indirectly, with any mining interest whatever. If
persons with whom I am acquainted, and, as
THE TRIBUNE says, one of whom has a bank in
the same building in which the Trust Company
was of which I was a Director, choose to enage in The parinership heretofore existing under the firm hans and style of ALLEN & ELLIS, as Manufactur-srs of Tobacco, has been dissolved under date of January Ist, 1830, and the business will be continued by and in the name of C. W. ALLEN. MONEY TO LOAN furnished to the Government with respect to Alaska.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Philadelphia Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has indorsed the plan of Commissioner of Pensions Bentley for a settlement of pension-claims. The purpose of this new system is to remedy the long and harassing delay which seems inseparable from the present methods.

ARRIVAL OF INDIANS. In sums to suit on choice City or Hyde Park Improved Property at lowest current rates.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st. CHARES W. ALLEN, usti, January 1, 1880. ALMON D. ELLIS. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. The business will be continued at the old stand, II, II, II and IT Vine-st. Cincinnati, and the Branch at Calcago, under the name of C. W. ALLEN. Thanking you for patronage extended to us as a firm, I would request for him a continuance of the same.

January 1, 1880.

A. D. ELLIS. Railroad Company:

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, III., on the Sth day of February. 1884, at 11 o'clock in the fore noon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to company and tock, property. In the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the Board to increase under the provisions of your Charter the capital stock of the Company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President. methods.

To the Wistern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. L.—The Southern Utes, Ignatio, Salvura, Buckskin Charley, and Ojo Bancho, arrived last night in charge of Col. Page, U. S. A. The Committee who are investigating the charges preferred against ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt will probably conclude their work to-morrow. Secretary Schurz said to-night that the report of the Committee will be submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners at their meeting in New York Tuesday next. It has not yet been determined who will succeed Hayt as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PREEDMEN'S BANK.

The Senate Select Committee on the Freedmen's Bank are still taking testimony in regard to the affairs of that institution, and will examine additional witnesses at a series of meetings throughout the present week, but the investigation has now drawn nearly to its close. The Committee, it is understood, will report that, in consequence of the death of some persons responsible for the bank's bad management, and the present impecuniosity of the remainder, nothing can now be done for the further relief of depositors, except to consummate the proposed purchase of the Freedmen's Bank building in this city by the United States Government, a bill for which purpose has heretofore been recommended by the Commissioners and once passed the Senate. ARRIVAL OF INDIANS. this Morning a formal demand for their extradition arrived from Brussels, and they were sent to the prison of San Francesco. The prisoners have been in Naples since the 7th of January. Thirty thousand lire in Italian and other bank notes were found in their possession. The alleged fraud of 83,000 francs was committed to the prejudice of M. Zelueskoff, a Russian Councilor of Marine, to whom the Americans had contracted to deliver a large number of articles in platinum, for which they fraudulently substituted tin. the undersigned, in continuing the business here-sofore conducted by ALLEN & ELLIS, would hereby return his thanks for the patronage heretofore ex-tended to the old firm, and respectfully requests a vontinuance of the same. Si. S2. Sa or 85 for a sample by express, of the best les in America, put up ele-y and strictly pure. Lesers Chicago. Address 7NTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st. Ohicago. Mr. Ellis will continue in charge of STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. nati, January 1, 1880. RAILROADS IN ASIA. The Stockholders of the Chicago Dry Dock Co. are hereby notified that there will be a meeting to-day, Feb. 2, at the office of the Dock, 384 Fifth-av, at 1, pm., to act upon a proposition to increase the capital stock and enlarge the facilities for business.

WM. W. BATES. Secretary:

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on Heave and Hell.

The Miraculous or Supernatural-Discourse by Dr. Ryder.

Dr. Gregory on the Origin and Alms of the Four Gospels.

ar Views on Eternal Punishment Ex-plained by Dr. Collisson.

HEAVEN AND HELL.

THE MIRACULOUS. THIRD SERMON ON DENIALS OF RATIONALISM BY DR. RYDER. The Rev. Dr. Ryder, D. D., yesterday morning,

In the first sermon of this series on the "De-

the controversy between these two classes may be fully understood by you all, I will state brief-

if,
r contains oxygen as well as sir, but in
the of nitrogen we have the simple subhydrogen. The proportions are by volto oxygen to two of hydrogen. These
as in the case of air, are not exact, but
ough for general, use. Water, as is well
becomes solid at 22 degrees Fahrenheit,
at 212, when its bulk is increased 1,700
No living structure can exist without
and in meast-sample and plants its

MONEY FOR PARDONS

THE B

Favor of

New York Party

Term in

gence. The problem is, is get the most news at the these conditions several B tablished here. One Bureded a papers in all p Letters are written is a little in phruscolo sentiments, to suit localins a different signature are sent to points widely different letters are sent to counties. By careful dozen letters may be discipled and at the price of a handsome profit is realizable. The suspicious Thing Burner in this manner than in any coive it to be possible that claim-agent can pay his bletter weekly than by pla hard cash. But it is a cur ment at the best; and it do information absolutely undefiled that could be impatent-attorney or claim nates intelligence to the friends in the Treasury terior Repartment who ward. What is to prevente oracular our correspor of a slight testimonial put the tributes to Illinois mei in the wild woods of Penn the State for which they ware fittle less than pathen to say this has ever or man who was a candidate to get at the rural press in in probable that the fir agents that controlled would be obdurately dear sentations? I do not say news associations has been minusced in favor of stheir proprietors occupy power and influence and for more than those of mit the general plan.

THE WASHINGTON SE NOW as to the parties which, it is alleged, has not expend plan.

THE WASHINGTON SE NOW as to the parties which, it is alleged has not say news associations has been influenced in favor of stheir proprietors occupy power and influence and for more than those of mit the general plan.

THE WASHINGTON SE NOW as to the parties which, it is alleged has not say news associations has been influenced in favor of stheir proprietors occupy power and influence and for more than those of mit the general plan.

THE WASHINGTON SE NOW as to the parties which, it is alleged has not say news associations has been influenced in favor of summer and a good writer, burlous and reckless in his stome of the leaders in the second of

man and a good writer, but hous and reckless in his state of the leaders in the were vindictive and indeed After the defeat of Bil around a good deal, and at a stion, which is recognized a as being rather that of a stion, which is recognized a stion, which is recognized as being rather that of the stine of claim-agents on F quent card, which employ ignate the local habitation of claim-agents on F quent card, which employ ignate the local habitation was association, is in the The Association is descrayency on their letter-haminess, thus:

"The Washington Newsonta Canada."

The Association is descrayency on their descrayency on their letter-haminess, thus:

"The Washington Newsonta Canada."

The agents occupy the away in a small room in adjoining building. The posed of one correspon presses, and there was a sway in a small room in adjoining building. The posed of one correspon presses, and there was a street, and the "News A away in a small room in adjoining building. The posed of one correspon presses, and there was a street, and the "News A away in a small room in adjoining building. The posed of one correspon presses, and there is a street, and the "News A away in a small room in adjoining building. The portect on would he hearer the truth.

WMAT HAS THIS TO D.

Nothing at all, so far as I lieve. Mr. Hisine does agents of Washington to for the Frendency. Nor either that they would use respondence of Mr. Joseph B porter and active acribed and the services of Haine in the services of Haine in the grant movement, and and the services of Haine in the services of Haine by his gailant defense of washington to forman in Maine we question of the control of Haine by his gailant defense of washington to the control of the con

THE BOOMS.

Perils of Blaine's Recent Manifestations of Strength.

The Pennsylvania Demonstrations and the Correspondence Bureau. New York Party Leaders Strongly in

Don Cameron's Plan to Beat Blaine-The Third Term in His State.

FOR PARDONS.

s Against Ex-Gov. Bi and His Son, in Cons to Use of the Pardon

matter. Just before New me more effort. Your folks air mother.

Id money it must come impuly for the old gang of Castalia sister. Mrs. Bagg, resides now here on a visit. T. B. hairman of the Eric County Committee. He is now, by the one of the Directors of Home, and has for a couple

p and retired, but concer, who, as soon as he
id the dispatch to him
attement in reference
x-Governor instantis nothing in it,
and, continuing in a
if defy creation to
orr my son ever recy in such a way. Mr.
y such statement. It

t himself for this man ne to see me, or wrote he wrote several let-ate letter-book here, correspondence that

Governor, "but I only statement that he is my I will say that that is such of the man persion a couple of times, ving Columbus, and I ne that told me, that aoney for working for, pardons, but I had

I money in such a way,"
uld not, any more than
n act. The only thing
of money he ever ren when he got a letter
er inclosing a 35 note.
back, asking what it
figured in this busiprominent dry goods
Whether or not the
enuine remains to be
wiceiges it to be his, then an
charges against Gov. Bishop
in order.

vew York Herald .nsion-House Com-

Y., Jan. 27.—To the Editor of cald: As you have thought the most important portion calo in reference to the clief Committee, I am mission by asking you

o foist upon the people tellef Committee start-farlborough, but, the espect of America repoject, you now endeavor to by lavishly parading and adms of the Dublin Mansionan association of a kindred composed of Government and Tory landlords, and stitute of all sympathy with le and hostile to their aspira-

hat the presence of the Cath-is Committee is a guarantee, mains that it is mainly com-lord interest, and much of it

lord interest, and much of it character. This Committee also, and the ands, must necessarily restricted of it, since its essions city. Hence the influence of chose names have been attached to public opinion in this lefty reside in portions on Dublin, will be landlord and Casord-Mayor of Dublin, of the Committee, has refusing at the meeticoept a resolution of essed peasantry of the comming the motives of significant fact that the in spite of the opposite to the refusal of the accept the former's incomming the committee of the opposite the former's incommittee of the opposite of the opposite the former's incommittee of the opposite of the opposite

of your persistent attempts refean people on this questing duty to speak plainly, on of the charitable, that sat to the Dublin Manmittee, will be indical purposes in bolstering tyranulcal land system, and will be refused to those of ary who have actively parent the tyranulcal restriction of the second strength of the second strength of the second sec

CHARLES S. PARNELL ps-An English Writer to Their Cocktails and Favor of Grant.

Mow to Select a Candidate-Mr. Washburne's Posi-

tien-Letters Supporting Him. WASHINGTON. BLAINE AND HIS PRIENDS.

From Our Special Correspondent. INGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.-Mr. Blaine has

THE SUSPICIOUS THING ABOUT THE LITERARY BUREAUS

is, that they are invariably run by patent-attorneys and claim-agents. It may be that this class of business can get itself advertised easier in this manner than in any other. We may conceive it to be possible that a patent-attorney or claim-agent can pay his bills easier by writing a letter weekly than by planking down so much hard cash. But it is a curious business arrangement at the best; and it does not insure sources of information absolutely the purest and most undefiled that could be imagined. Suppose the patent-attorney or claim-agent who disseminates intelligence to the country press has friends in the Treasury Building or the Interior Department whom he wishes to reward. What is to prevent the insertion in the oracular "our correspondent's" department of a slight testimonial puff? Certainly some of the tributes to Illinois men which have appeared in the wild woods of Pennsylvania, as well as in the State for which they were specially intended, are little less than pathetic. Or suppose—I do not say this has ever occurred—but suppose a man who was a candidate for anything wished to get at the rural press in a special district. Is it probable that the firm of eminent claim-agents that controlled a list of newspapers would be obdurately deaf to reasonable representations? I do not say that any one of these news associations has been or can be completely influenced in favor of special candidates; but their proprietors occupy positions of great power and influence, and their prejudices count for more than those of most men. So much for the general plan.

The Washington News Association.

Now as to the particular Literary Bureau which, it is alleged, has manufactured most of the "spontaneous" demand for Mr. Blaine in Pennsylvania. Let us begin with this card as a dies;

J. W. BARTLETT, Manager Washington News Association, 629, 631 F street.

Washington News Association,
629, 631 F street.

J. W. Bartlett is a man with a history. He is
the writer who, early in 1876, resolved himself
into a committee of six, and indited those stirring letters from Washington to the New York
Tribina known as the "Six Spectators" letters.
The letters, it will be remembered, were strongby in favor of Senator Blaine. Bartlett was an
original Blaine appointee in one of the Departments here. He was also for a time the managing editor of the Boston Traceller. He is an able
inan and a good writer, but somewhat unscrupubus and reckless in his style. His assaults on
some of the leaders in the Bristow movement
were vindictive and indecent to the last degree.
After the defeat of Blaine, Bartlett drifted
around a good deal, and at last obtained this position, which is recognized among newspaper men
as being rather that of an advertising agent
than that of a journalist. For, while Bartlett
estensibly fills the chief place in the Association,
he is in fact merely a clerk in the employ of a
firm of claim-agents on F street. The magniloguent card, which employs two numbers to designate the local habitation of the Washington
News Association, is in this respect misleading.
The Association is described by this claimagency on their letter-heads as part of their
business, thus:

"The Washington News Association repreents over 3,000 newspapers in the United States
and Canada."

The agents occupy the ground floor of 629 F
street, and the "News Association" is stored
away in a small room in an upper story of an
adjoining building. The Association is composed of one correspondent, four copying
presses, and three small negroes, who multiply
the lubrucations of their chief. About the walls
are racks on which are put files of all the papers corresponded with. The estimate of 3,000
is liberal. One-8ift or one-sixth of the number
would be nearer the truth.

WHAY HAS THIS TO DO WITH BLAINE?

Nothing at all, so far as I am informed and believe. Mr. Blaine does not need the

Nothing at all, so far as I am informed and believe. Mr. Blaine does not need the claim agents of Washington to obtain a nomination for the Presidency. Nor is it to be supposed atther that they would use their bureau of correspondence for an improper purpose, or that he would ask them so to use it. The mere coincidence of Mr. Joseph Bartlett, a warm supporter and active scribe for Mr. Blaine in days gone by, being manager of this Association has given rise to the suspicion. It is true that the letters of the Association to the rural press in Pennsylvania are calculated to promote Mr. Blaine's interests. Thus the letters aforesaid studiously throw cold water on the Grant movement, and sneer at Mr. Sherman; and the services of Blaine to the whole country by his gallant defense of the Republican Government in Maine are quite as fully enlarged

upon as they deserve to be. But there is no sort of evidence that Mr. Blaine either authorized or approved these "spontaneous" efforts of the literary Bureau on his behalf; and they may be accepted rather as evidence of the personal feelings of the writer.

The Washington News Association supplies from seventy-five to 100 papers in Pennsylvania, of which a number are German; nearly all are Republican and supporters of Blaine for the Presidency. Whether these results are due to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Joseph Bartlett or to the indigenous virtues of Senator Blaine, I am totally unable to say.

R. W. P.

upon as they deserve to be. But there is no sort of evidence that Mr. Blaine either authorized or approved these "spontaneous" efforts of the literary Bureau on his behalf; and they may be accepted rather as evidence of the personal feelings of the writer.

The Washington News Association supplies from seventy-five to 100 papers in Pennsylvania. The Party is not safe to overlook or ignore the persuastive eloquence of Mr. Joseph Bartiet or to the indigenous virtues of Senator Blaine, I am totally unable to say.

GRANT FEELING IN NEW YORK.

THE PARTY IMADERS LARGELY IN FAVOR OF GRANT-BLAINE THE SECOND CHOICE.

Talks with active politicians from city and country make if precipitant for the many which proportion, and probably a majority, of the men who shape the action of the Republican part, during the eight years of Grant's Administration, and their attachment to him as the head of the party during the period of its great of the State and the National Administration, and return to the both by the vigorous enforcement of the Constitutional Amendments, and of the Constitutional Amendments, and of the Constitutional Amendments, and of the Constitutional Administration, and return to the politic of the Democracy as that just frustrated in Maine. That these men represent a very large body of Republican voters there can be no doubt. They belong to such revolutionary solemes of the Democracy as that just frustrated in Maine. That these men represent a very large body of Republican voters there can be no doubt. They belong to any party in the State of New York in its local population of the Constitutional Administration, and return to the politic polit

portion of two or three to one.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE THIRD TERM—PLAN OF CAMEBON TO BEAT BLAINE.

Special to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Don Cameron's friends report that his present determination is to force the State Convention to do his will and instruct the delegation for the ex-President. He is moved to this because he wishes to be master, and would feel the sense of mastery more strongly if he knew that he had bent other men to his will; and further, for the reason that he has been told and sees that if the Convention should refuse to instruct for the ex-President the bottom would, in the general apprehension, have fallen out of the third-term movement, in which, according to the well-understood program, Pennsylvania, under Mr. Cameron's management, was to lead off. Under the circumstances the meeting of the Pennsylvania Convention next week promises to be one of the most interesting political events of the year.

**FEAR OF THE BLAINE ELEMENT.*

There has been here for some days a kind of panic among the third-term people lest the Convention should entirely slip out of their hands and instruct for Blaine. The friends of Mr. Blaine have been by turns cajoled and bullied not to allow his to be done, because it would excite the undying hostility of Mr. Cameron. The third-term people have labored with some of the Blaine men to convince them that it would be good policy for their candidate to allow the Convention to instruct for the ex-President. As Mr. Blaine came here in person Tuesday evening he has probab y been able to negotiate for himself, and his friends do not pretend to know what, if any arrangement he may have consented to. It is asserted here by Pennsylvanians that an anti-third term resolution will be introduced in the Convention as it was in 1876, and sgain in 1876, in both which years a very strong resolution against the third-term policy was adopted with shouts of approval. Nobody pretends to forestell what will be the resuit this year of introducing such a resolution is not unfirtendl

MR. WASHBURNE

NOT A CANDIDATE—HE BELIEVES GEN. GRANT WILL BE NOMINATED AND WILL ACCEPT. New York Tribune, Jan. 30.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has been in the city for the past two days, and leaves this morning for Boston. The fact that his brother, exGov. Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin,
arrived at the same time led to the supposition
among the political gossips about town that a
movement to start a Washburne "boom" was
on the carpet. The notion was wholly without
foundation.

The ex-Minister to France is an outspoken Grant man, as all his frienns can testify, believing that he is the strongest candidate before the people, and sure to receive the nomination if he desires it. The report that Mr. Washburne has recently declared himself a candidate for Guber-natorial nomination in Illinois is also contra-

dicted by persons in his confidence, who say that he has made no such announcement. Mr. Washburne is looking remarkably well and enjoys excellent health, with the exception of a bronchial trouble which has obliged him to stop lecturing, and which took him to Texas and Northern Mexico tast spring in search a favorable climate. He talks going next summer to Carlsbad, the famous watering-place in Bohemia, unless his throat improves before then. His home is

of going next summer to Carlsbad, the famous watering-place in Bohemia, unless of going next summer to Carlsbad, the famous watering-place in Bohemia, unless his throat improves before then. His home is now in Chicago, where he established himself soon after his return from Europe, but he spends a good deal of time in travel.

His positive denials that he stands in any that of a supporter of Gen. Grant do not prevent his friends from canvassing his possible with his positive denials that he stands in any that of a supporter of Gen. Grant do not prevent his friends from canvassing his possible with the contingency his name would undoubtedly go before the Convention with a strong following. This view of the possibilities of the canvass receives no encouragement from him, however. He feels so sure that Grant will be tendered and will accept the nomination that any talk of possibilities and contingencies does not concern him in the least.

To the Editor of the New Fork Times: In your editorial of Saturday, and, more particularly in your Washington correspondence, there is an attempt to show the manipulation of Sherman in his efforts for Presidential homors. I cannot agree with your conclusions, because, if Sherman is the adroit politician he seems to be, he would never have consented to the appointment of Merritt, Graham, Burt, Belcher, Palmer, etc.

They are entirely worthless as politicians. Not one of them to-day can carry a district or elect a delegate. He has also stood tamely by and seem the whole patronage of the Census Bureau the work part of the machine, and when the proposition of the machine, and patriotism are matters of history, and he belongs to no ring, clique, or machine; he is the people sman. Blaine, in a weak moment, succumbed to Donis Kearney, and betraved humanity. No slate the same thing, and for the same thing, and for the same reason. They do not like the Ring, but despise min. Editor of the New York Times; it is with the cleant of the distribution of the remainders and the proposition of th

HOWARD SPRINGS, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 16, 1880. —To the Editor of the New York Times: It is with much interest that I have just read the sketch of the life and services of the Hon. E. B. Washburne in your issue of Jan. 7, especially as it carried me back to my childhood's home, nestled among the hills of New England, a half-mile from the Washburne mansion. Though Elihu B. was too much my senior to be a personal ac-quaintance, yet William D. ("Bill Drew," we used to call him) was my schoolmate; and many quaintance, yet William D. ("Bill Drew," we used to call him) was my schoolmate; and many a time have I coasted down hill with him, while Callie, the youngest daughter, was the dearest friend of my childhood. But it is of the mother I would speak. It is true, from the Washburne side these illustrious brothers inherited vigorous intellect and high integrity. Allow me to honor-myself by making grateful mention of an uncle, the late Hon. Ruel Washburn, of Livermore, a perfectly upright and scrupulously honest man, whom I was proud to call my friend. But it has required more than sound sense and sound principles to carry these brothers to the goal of success. It has demanded the energy, the push, which they have so largely inherited from a mother who, somehow, brought up a large family in straitened circumstances, and sent them out to win a moble success in life. A woman decided and outspoken in opinion, prompt and energetic in action, of her, I have often heard it said among the old townspeople: "Mrs. Washburne was born to command. Had she been a man, she would have made a General." Such a woman could not train up laggard sons, and once, when she was congratulated on her three sons in Congress, she characteristically and emphatically replied: "We've made them what they are!" There is yet truth in the maxim: "No eminent man ever had an ordinary mother." O. C. M.

And the contraction of the properties in the set of the Properties Contract of the properties of the properties

A DEFENSELESS REPUBLIC.

The Seacoasts of the United States Pro The Seaccasts of the United States Pro-tected Only by Antiquated Forts and Useless Cannon-What the Experts of the Army Advise-How Easily the Bodman Cannon Could Be Utilized. Correspondence of the New York Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The annual re-port of the Chief of Engineers for 1878 contains the following navarants:

port of the Chief of Engineers for 1878 contains the following paragraph:

"The disasters of the first three months of a war under the present condition of our defense might cost the Nation tenfold the expenditure that would be needed to thoroughly protect our coast against attack. Our great cities, New York, Philadelphia, Bostou, San Francisco, New Orleans. Baltimore, and i Washington, should they fall into the hands of an enemy, would suffer ten times more than the cost of all the forts necessary to secure them against such disaster; but such reverses would also be great calamities to the Nation, crippling its warpower."

To illustrate the meaning of the term "the present condition of our defense," the condition of the defensive works about New York harbor, as they are described in the report of

present condition of our defense," the condition of the defensive works about New York harbor, as they are described in the report of the Chief of Engineers for 1879, may be taken for example. Of Fort Schuyler the report says:

"This is an important work for the defense of the entrance to the harbor of New York through the East River. Owing to the want of funds, nothing more than the ordinary care of the property has been, possible during the past year. The main work is in a state which urgently requires attention. The remodeling of the barbet tier, according to plans approved by the Secretary of War, to enable it to receive the proper armament of modern guns, has been mainly finished, but was suddenly stopped by the fallure of the appropriation; and the new part now deteriorates under the action of the weather. This fact, and the vast importance of the work to the defense of New York, renders an appropriation specially needed."

Of the fort at Willet's Point the report says:

"This work unites with Fort Schuyler in the defense of the entrance to the harbor of New York City through the East River. Want of runds has prevented any progress in preparing his important position for use in defending New York City in case of war. Now that the Hell Gate channel is rapidly improving, and the city is extending along the East River, the preparation of a strong defensive line for excluding a hostile fleet with certainty from these waters is a matter of the very first importance.

Of the Governor's Island defense the report says:

"No operations have been in progress during the year except some slight repeals to the build-

Of the Governor's Island defense the report says:

"No operations have been in progress during the year except some slight repairs to the buildings and store-rooms. Owing to the want of funds, the exterior heavy batteries are as yet unfinished."

The works on Bedice's Island are reported to be in a fair condition. A heavy modern gun battery, designed by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, is partly built, and its completion would finish all that is planned for this island. Of Fort Hamilton and the additional batteries upon the Long Island side of the Narrows of New York harbor the report says:

"For want of funds no operations of importance have taken place here during the past year, and the work is essentially in the same condition as at the date of the previous report. For some necessary repairs and the completion of batteries now in part constructed in accordance with plans designed by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, and approved by the Secretary of War, an appropriation for the next fiscal year is recommended."

Of Fort Lafayette the following remarks are

THE FORTS BERIND THE TIMES.

No steps have been taken for many years to remodel the scaport defenses of this country to keep pace with the progress in the arts of war; and the works on which the sole reliance of this country for defense would necessarily be placed in the event of a war with a great naval Power would be quickly powdered to dust by the heavy guns of that Power, while the vessels upon which the guns were placed would remain far beyond the reach of any artillery with which the American seacoast-defenses are now provided. The enormous increase in penetrative power which results from the substitution of rifled canon for smooth-bores renders the masonry of the best and strongest of the prosent seacoast-fortifications of the United States little better than walls of pasteboard.

At the same time, the greater range which modern artillery takes makes necessary the equipment of American coast fortifications with guns much larger in size and weight than can be operated in the casemates provided for them.

The Board of Engineers for Fortifications has perfected plans for the reconstruction of some of the most important of American harbor defenses, limiting its recommendations to those works which seemed to be of absolute and immediate importance. It is a matter of constant surprise to engineer officers that Congress should manifest willingness to grant all the liberal estimates made for the improvement of the navigation of brooklets and mill-ponds, while urgent recommendations looking to the protection of the National commercial life should be unhoeded.

CONVERSION OF BODMANS INTO RIPLES,
In the matter of heavy ordnance a similar, or perhaps worse, condition of affairs exists. At

periment and the conversion of smooth-bores into rifles amounting to \$550,000. The bill, as it has passed the House, appropriates \$225,000,—a sum which will go a very short way in the direction of equipping the forts with artillery, when the necessary expenses of testing shall have

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Jackson Street Bridge.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Would such a structure be a good financial investment for the city? It is quite certain that such an improvement would add very much to the facilities of the east and west travel,—a travel constantly increasing, with the increasing business and population of this central portion of our city. The estimated cost of the bridge is only about \$50,000, an amount which the citizens of Jackson street alone would rather pay than see their street obstructed forever by an impassable well of granit. Such an impediment is a serious injury to any of our main thoroughfares. It is evidently so to Monroe street, and will be so to all coming time. We must keep the track clear for Jackson street, whatever may be said of a depot. Our railroad friends do not own Jackson street, nor any portion of it. We do not object to their depot, but the interests of the public must not be compromised merely to save them the expense of building a viaduct. The enhancement of values and the encouragement given to additional improvements on Jackson street with its anticipated bridge will be a ten-fold counterbalance to the cost of its construction.

"Let the Legal-Tender Redeemable east and west travel,—a travel constantly

"Let the Legal-Tender Redeemable Greenbacks Alene."
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Permit me to indorse Mr. Ashton's acknowledgment, in your Sunday's issue, of the "able articles of your paper on the demonetization of greenbacks," per on the demonetization of greenbacks," and to add my own. The money of the country is everything, in quality and in quantity, which can reasonably be desired. The country is blessed with a currency the intrinsic value and security of which excels all others, if left alone as it is. The currency, and the systems of England and France, answering all purposes there, would be found defective here, and would not withstand the political tests and usages of this country five years without total failure.

The intentions and the whole mission of the currency meddlers, if understood, for-bode evil, and, if the truth must be told, do bode evil, and, if the truth must be told, do not merit the candor and courtesy of honorable opponents. Let it not be forgotten that when the fortunes of the Republic were at the lowest ebb, and the prayers of honester men went up for the preservation of this great Union, the harsh sounds of "irredeemable currency," raised by these revilers, were heard everywhere. The brave men who rushed forward to the charge against a fierce enemy heard it. John Hook, who cried "Beef, beef," along the lines of a foot-sore and famished army, had the plausible excuse of supporting an organized, responsible Government of long standing, and at a time when men knew, practically, little of any other form. These revilers had enjoyed the privileges and protection (too much of the latter) of the liberal and enlightened Government they now sought to destroy; and they well leges and protection (too much of the latter) of the liberal and enlightened Government they now sought to destroy; and they well knew what they were doing. Their "irredeemable currency" is now the equivalent of gold, much to their discomfisure. No sooner so than they reverse their cry for "fiat" money. The truth of the matter is, they are disorganizers, and should be regarded as such. The loudest bawlers are usually those who have the least in hand of any kind of currency,—current falsehoods excepted,—and, should a savior ask one of them to show him a penny, the individual would most likely be obliged to apply to some good Union man for a loan. There is neither integrity nor good faith in these attempted agitations. The blessings of a financially sound, peaceful, and enlightened Government which guarantees liberty of conscience is not to their liking. What they need is another question; but it needs no philosopher or prophet to foretell the result of their attempted legislation. Their demonetization of silver was not a valid act. The Constitution makes gold and silver the standard and legal money. Congress may "regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," but they had no right to wipe either of them out of existence.

The bill before the House to appropriate

value thereof, and of foreign coin," but they had no right to wipe either of them out of existence.

The bill before the House to appropriate \$500,000,000 to pay soldiers the equivalent of gold is a part of the same scheme. The acquirement of a governmental rule by honorable means they now regard as a forlorn hope, and hence, in madness, they have become pirates, and deserve pirates' fate. To serve in Heaven they cannot attain for want of Christian virtues, if they would, though there is no evidence that they have ever tried. To rule in the other place they have found to be equally unattainable for want of ability, though amply supplied, in other respects, with the devil's attributes. Hence, the only occupation left to them is the poor one of bawing amid their air, and of hoping for evil. The advent of 1880 finds the apothegm of "vigilance being the price of liberty" quite as applicable as ever. Thinking men have more to do than simply to lend their enerries to the acquirement of the almighty dollar. They have a noble country to save, which is worthy of all their efforts. There is a subtle enemy which "never sleeps, and is caught by no stratagem." That enemy, Mr. Editor, is not the honorable Democrats, but the current Democracy in all its disguises and deformity.

How to Reduce the Price of Paper.

Louiseille Courier-Journal.

boys, pedestrians, coachers, wood and ore usual During the melice Masters Fasbender, Uren, and McCarthy made the finish, the former winning by several lengths. The remaining heats were a repetition of the first, and the race was finally awarded to Master Uren, of Ishpeming, who also carried off the special purse of \$10.

A Foolish Trick. A servant-girl in the island of lersey has been fined 10 shillings for playing a foolish trick with a train. She stood between the rails while the train was approaching at a rapid rate, and calmly watched it draw near. The driver whistled, shut off steam and reversed the engine, and thus succeeded in stopping the locomotive within two yards of the girl, who merely laughed in his face and ran away.

After war, pestilence, and intemperance, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected,—"left togo as they come,"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough or cold from its inciplency, by deing promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBERous parreins throughout the city, we have Estabished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during
the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128
Twenty-second-st.

W. E. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av,
northwest corner Thirty-dith-st.
CHAS, BENNETT, Newsiealer, Stationer, etc., 989
West Madison-st., near Western-av,
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 248 Blue Island-av,
corner of Tweighth-st.

H. C. HEIRICK, Leweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 456 East Divisionst., between LaSaile and Weils.

L. BURGINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 465 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL—IMPORTANT!—ANY PASSENGER on the train which left Rochester, N. Y. for the West at 10-20 pm. July 22, 1839, on the New York Central Hailroad, will confer a favor (and may also find it to their advantage) by sending their address to CHAS. H. JOHNSON, Worcester, Mass. B. JOHNSON, Worcester, Mass.

DERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN IN GOOD CIRCUM—
stances wishes to make the acquaintance of a
young lady of good family, cultivated tastes, and very
liberal religious opinions. Address "C B," care C. B.
Coe, Caledonia, Minn.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-DRUG CLERK-ONE NOT AFRAID
of work, and who has plenty of common sense.
Address, with reference and photograph, ADAIR
BROS., Washington, Ia. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN DRUG-CLERK at T. BRAUN'S, 351 South Clark-st.

WANTED-A GOOD WAX-THREAD SEWING-machine operator at ORTMAYER, LEWIS & CO.'S, 16 and 18 State-at. Steady work and good pay. Coachmen, Teamsiers, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD, ACTIVE YOUNG COLORED man to take care of horses. Must be sober, and understand his business, and not afraid of work. Apply, with reference, at barn, Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR MICHIGAN;
waxes \$1.6 per day; 10 for blast-furnace at \$1.90;
50 woodchoppers at \$1 per cord. Eree fare; will ship
to-night. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 Jouth Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR "WILLIAM LLOYD Garrison and His Times," by Oliver Johnson; introduction by John G. Whittier. Now ready—Spiendid success. B. B. RUNSELL & CO., Publishers, 57 Corn-lill, Boston, Mass. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR TO work among business men; liberal terms to a men who comes well recommended. Room 6, base-ment, 105 Dearborn-st.

ment, 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-HARDWARE SALESMAN, BY JOBbing house, outside of Chicago, for Minnecota trade, experienced and familiar with shelf and heavy hardware, iron, and wagon stock; first-class man wanted. Must have good record and references. All communications confidential. Address Q 54, Tribune office WANTED-AGENTS-MEN IN SEARCH OF business for the winter will find qur money-making scheme best of any. Only small capital, and cash returns certain; Il samples free; papers for stamps. Ko bory; no postals. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 37 and 29 North Clark-et. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 22, WITH good references, may have opportunity of learning export trade. T7, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, AT THE CLARence House, corner State and Harrison-sts., one
first-class meat cook.

WANTED-AT THE GARDNER HOUSE, FOUR
sorub-girls and four chambermaids. Must come
well recommended.

WANTED-A WET-NURSE. APPLY MONDAY morning between 9 and 12 to DR. H. A. JOHN-SON, 4 Sixteenth-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED-OFFICE WORK OF ANY bind, or as collector, by a competent man; also experienced in five-insurance business; willing to work hard for small aslary; Al city references. Address N 8, Tribune office.

STITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. First-class references. Sti. Tribune. CITUATION WANTED—BY A DEUGGIST OF S years' experience. Can give the best of reference. Competent to take charge of any store. Address R & Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS outer who has had many years' experience with city tailoring trade; best of references given. Address HUTCHINSON & CO. Appleton, Wis.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED TO TRAVEL FOR A Swholestale boase in Kansas and Colorado, by a man having from 12 to 14 years' acquaintance in first-named State. Address for three days, P 67, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN 22 YEARS
O old in a respectable family. Will work for small wages if her child, 2 years old, is allowed to remain with her. Apply at 115 West Washington-st. Can furnish best references.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 156 Milwaukee 4v.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry LIPMAN'S LOAN DIAMONDS. The supplied and silver bought for case of clark. Old gold and silver bought for case, disamonds, watches, and jewelry present less than store prices. Business confidential.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND A planos without removal—list Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON A furniture planos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Terms reasonable. Call at Rooms B and 30, 162 Washington-st. Call at Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
A etc., at one-shalf brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER,
Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Rundolph-st. Established 1854.

A etc., at one-shall prokers' rates. It ALANDER, Rooms o and 8, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1884.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—
C Moner to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (dicensed), 56 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 48, 56 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT CUTTENT TATES AND GOOD SECURITY. AND CUTTENT AND

OWING TO THE DEMAND FOR THE
we have been unable to fill orders. We have just received a large stock of these popular instruments,
and can now fill all orders to the wholesale and retail
customers. Over
6.009
of the pianos have been sold, and perfect satisfaction
is guaranteed in every case.

W. W. KIMBALL/S,
corner State and Adams-sts.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding.

Call or address E HERSCHELL, 56 State-sk.

A GOOD PHICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
Mail promphy attended to. Established isd.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A GOODRICH ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARDorn-sk, Chicago, Advice free; is year's experience. Business quictly and legally transacted.

D. BARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office and court-room is and is Clark-st.
Chattel mortgage, etc., acknowledged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATDed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for eale.
Call or address A OAKLEY, 10 Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED-A WATCH-DOG: ALSO, A RATTER.
W. ANTED-A WATCH-BOG: ALSO, A RATTER.
Sy, up-stairs, between 523 and 8 p. m.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE-A SECOND-HAND STEREOTYPE
Furnace, and metal pot, complete, andin good order. Inquire at this office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ PAID FOR DEAD HORSES SEND ORDERS
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ DI TO IN West Washington-st., or telephope to M.
W. Fowell & CO., It's South Le Salie-st. C. BLOHME.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-OWING TO SICKNESS family, I will sell my property in Chrice-story and basement brick building lished last summer, put up in a very substitut store on first floor, also living-rooms ur families. In the rear is a very good 8-rooms.

FOR SALE—190 PER FOOT—PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., 20x124, frame house and barn, north front, No. 340. HAY & PRENTICE, 37 South Canal-st. FOR SALE-LARGE FRAME HOUSE. WITH An offer wanted Brick residence, with large cornected to convenient to Van Buren-st. cars; cheap. Several fine lots on Leavitt-sts. near Van Buren; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., # Dearborn-st.

De Soil. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

Fols Sale—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO SUIT.

Folson-story marble front house, Ill Ashlandav. also 3-story marble front 260 West Jackson-st.

Inquire at 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NRAR TWENTY
minth-st, 20x105 feet, with 2-story and basemens
brick house, 1056 Michigan-av., with good brick barn.

Price, 811,000 cash, if taken by the 6th of February.

D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., west front, for \$1.600 cash if taken before Feb. 6. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-\$13.00-ONE OF THE FINEST AND best improved farms of 334 acres in Peoria Counfwellings, barns, orchards, removed in the strom Janesand.

8.000 Spiendid 160-acre farm, 2 miles from Janesville, Rock County, Wis; fine 12-room dwelling, orchards, water, fences, etc.

\$18,000 Da acres, orange farm, 700 trees in full bearing, good dwelling, and everything in first-cless order,
in Orange County, Florida, half-unlie from Loke Maitland and depot; 100,000 oranges will be taken off the
coming season. Will take good property in Chicago,
or sail on easy terms. iand and depot; 100,000 oranges will be used to coming season. Will take good property in Chicago, or sell on easy tarm, 60 acres under fence and plow, and 20 acres timber, new house and lasting water; in miles from depot in Effingham County, Illinois. 50 per acre-212-acre farm, elegant 10-room dwelling, barns, orchards, water, and fences; 2 miles from Kingston, in Dekalb County, Illinois. If you want a fine, first-class farm this is it; the improvements are all No. 1; call and get particulars. \$4,000 down, balance can run as long as wanted at 7 percent.

At a great bargain—30-acre farm, with sine dwelling fences, barns, orchards, windmills, and everything inst-class order, and clear title, 3 miles from Brais wood, in Will County, Illinois. Will take good with land in part payment. You can buy this at a grebargain. Land is No. 1. Call and see.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison—st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—\$10,000 RESIDENCE; WILL EX-change mining stock that is now selling at \$1 per share, and advancing, for a good residence property, brick or stone, worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000. Address P44, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-HOUSES.

256 West Jackson-st., 2-story and basement brick, with modern improvements.

74 West Van Buren-st., 2-story frame, 2 rooms, 50. 60 Cleero-court, 5-room brick and barn, 513.

26 West Madison-st., flat 4 rooms.

STORES. West Side.

BTORES.

165 West Madison-st.
165 and & South Haistad-st.
Houses rented and rents collected. Innurance
placed and taxes paid. Property looked after. Reasonable charges.

CHEFFIN & DWIGHT.

CORNET Washington and Haisted-sts.

TO RENT—\$10 PER MONTH, FIRST FLOOR OF
house 1178 West Taylor-st.; 318, fine brick house,
27 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 24 EAST MADISON-ST.
S-story and basemens, opposite Field, Leiter &
Co.'s wholesale house.

Three houses, with five acres of land each, in Montrose, eight miles from Chiengo. Inquire of
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. TO RENT-STORE, BASEMENT, AND ROO with steem power, 70 and 72 West Washington F. W. KRAMSE.

Miscellaneous.

O RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTLed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevaors. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st. WANTED-TO REST.

WANTED-TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, 200 GOOD tenements. Owners of West Side real estate will study their interests by making an early call. We make West Side real estate and house centing a speciality. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN ACRES ON SOUTH Side, clear, worth \$18,000, for a good farm. Address Q 48, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD BOOM T

Madison-si.:
Fig.40.—This is one of the largest and most elegant brick and stone dwellings in Chicago; cost over \$75,000 to build. Lot is \$23x190, on the of our fashionable streets. Will take good lands in Kansas, Iowa, or Nebraska.
\$40,00.—This is said to be the handsomest 30-room dwelling, barn, and d acres of ground in Lake Forest. House cost \$80,000; partly furnished, and free of mortgares. Want good farms or unimproved lands.
600-acre farm, with 60 head of short-horn cattle, hous, horees, mules, farm implements, farm under first-disses calityation, in Shelby County, Mo.; free and clear. This is said to be the best farm in Missouri. Want improved Chicago property. Would assume \$18.00.—20-acre orange farm: 300 heaving trees. This some.

\$18,000-20-acre orange farm; 700 bearing frees. This is one of the finest in Orange County, Fla.; right at Town of Lake Maitland. Want improved Chicago property (clear).

\$2,000-Nice cottage, 7 rooms, lot \$65,120, right in best part of Aurora, Ill., clear, for cottage in city.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-SUITE OF BOOMS AND MAIN SIDE.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge-front rooms, with board, \$1 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$8.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-stz, four blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board. F. NGLISH HOUSE, \$2 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—E. Down again; single room and board, \$1 to \$5. Restaurant tackets, 21 meals, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 a day.

Cheldon-Court Hotel, \$6 West Madison-staurant tackets, 21 meals, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 a day.

Cheldon-Court Hotel, \$6 West Madison-bed-room, Also, day-board.

PARTIES WHO WISH TO CHANGE THEIR boarding-places the first of the month will not full to \$6 on 10 look at rooms and prices at the Farwell House, correr of West Jackson and halsted-in Transients also accommodated.

Windson House, its State-st., Right of postic Falmer House—Boom and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—AN INSURANCE-ADJUSTER WISHES

DOARD—AN INSURANCE-ADJUSTER WISHES
Doard for wife; no shidren; south Side preferred.
Accommodations and table must be first-class. References if decired. Address M. M., Milwankee, Wis.
DOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE
North Side, near North-av. and Halisted-st., or as
far east as Clerk-st. Address R. A. DIXON, Metropolitan Block. Room 63.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated, grocery, drug, hardware, and other stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. J. E. KIMBALL & CO., brokers, Ed Washington-st., Room B.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND BUSI-restal is now offered of 10,000 per annum for three years. A. J. AVERELL, 137 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD Country printing-office. For further information inquire of MARDER, LUBE & CO., No. 130 and 141 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

UNUSUAL BUSINESS OPENING—FOR SALE—AN established safe and profitable manufacturing business in this city; 10,000 investment necessary; natisfactory reasons given for selling. Address M & Tribune office.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

AT 62 WABASH-AV, MRS. DE. HALL. FROM A the East, can be consulted at her pariors. Business and medical ciairvoyant, born with the natural gift of seeing the past, present, and future; through the hair can seat any disease of the system; removes evil influence; brings success to the unsuccessful; locates iost and stolen property, also minerals; tells when to make profitable investments; can bring the separated together, and cause speedy marriages; is also a palmetrist; can read life from cradic to grave, advertises nothing but what she can do. Mrs. Dr. Hall can be consulted by mail on receipt of 31, lock of finit, and date of birth. Fee, 50c to 31; from 5 to 3.

CONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE, divorce, law affairs, apeculation, business. In West Madison-st. Fee 50c and 31, 9a. m. 8 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULTION of female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant. 525 pages, besuitfully bounds prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 31 postpaid.

N ER VOUS EX HAUSTION—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Autory, on the danses and cure of prematury of trages, beautifully bounds prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 31 postpaid.

N ER VOUS EX HAUSTION—A MEDICAL conference of prematury of trages, beautifully bounds prescriptions for nair diseases, and the treatment of nearous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, 35 cents. currency of postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum. 68 Broadway, New York.

STORAGE. PIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 25, 75, AND 30 EAST Van Buren-st., established 1876; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 50 W. Monros.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AS GOOD AS NEW; PARLOR SET.

Plano, wardrobe, slove, que; cheap for cash.

ASSNER, 50 North Clark-St.

LOST AND FOUND.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAIR is of a year, per month season, Thursday, per year ... aday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year ... aday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year ... aday or Sunday, 16-page edition, per year other day, per year ... WEEKLY EDITION-POSTPAID

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. POSTAGE.

ed at the Post-Office at Chicago, RL, as &

t and Twelve Page Paper.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has estab NEW YORK-Room 2 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc Manager. France.—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-B

Alls, France.

LARLES, Agent.

2NDON, Egg.—American Exchange, 48 Stra

REY F. GILLIG, Agent.

ASBLINGTON. D. C.—129 F street. AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre. between Randolph and Lake. Engage to Learock. "Philip Gordon, Miner

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1880.

THE revival of good times—the "business oom," so called has given almost every class a lift forward except publishers of newspapers. Strange as it may sound, the ral advance in wages and prices which ases the public so much has made harder times" for the press. The price of type has been raised, coal is dearer, labor has adanced, and white paper, the leading item in newspaper expense, has been thrust up 38 to 50 per cent, with threats on the part of the paper-making combination to put it higher next spring. Meanwhile, publishers are charging the old price to their subscribers and the old rates for advertising; consequently the whole advance in the cost of publishing a newspaper falls on the proprietors, who have not felt at liberty to tax back their losses on the public. Some of the newspapers have dropped their supplements to reduce expenses, and a few have ventured to raise morning papers have advanced their rates from four cents a copy at retail to five cents, and by the week have increased their charges five cents. Papers in other cities are contemplating a reduction in the size of their sheets where their presses will permit it. In this city, THE DAILY TRIBUNE Thas omitted a part of its supplements, and may have to drop more of them if the price of paper keeps on advancing, but will retain its old price. The Times, as a choice of evils between a reduction of size and an increase of rates, has advanced its price one cent a day, retailing hereafter at six cents instead of five, and raising its delivery price to city subscribers five cents per week, charging 30 cents instead of 25. In making the announce ment of the advance, the publisher says that the cost of printing the Times is at the rate of \$100,000 per annum more than it was a year ago. Judging from our own experience, this tement is not far wide of the truth. All the great dailies will be obliged either to curtail their size or increase their price if they would escape serious loss. Singular as it may appear to the unreflecting reader, the more business booms and prices inflate the worse it is for the publishers. Like the fable

Governor of the Province of Manitoba, was married in this city yesterday to Miss Emma Le Moine, daughter of Robert Le Moine, of Ottawa, Can., Clerk of the Dominion Senate.

in Esop, what is sport to the reader is death

THE New York "Scratchers," whose hos-tility to Cornell in November last would have insured his defeat but for the division in the ranks of the Democracy, have put themselves on record as opposed to the nom-ination of either Grant or Blaine. A resolu-tion to this effect was adopted Saturday night, and it looks as though Sherman might have started a boom among the anti-thirdterm, the anti-Conkling, and the anti-Blaine

THE Socialists have been successful in capturing the trades-union organizations of icago and in converting the proposed demonstration of welcome to Parnell into a po-litical affair. Under the inflammatory harangue of Socialistic Organizer Morgan harangue of Socialistic Organizer meriganthe workingmen present at the meeting of yesterday were induced to vote against joining in the general demonstration of sympathy with the sufferings of the Irish people, and decide upon a separate demonstration to decide upon a separate demonstration which shall have a distinctive Socialistic pains already to disavow any sympathy with or toleration of Socialism, and it remains to be seen whether he will consent to identify if in any way with the Communistic crowd in Chicago who are trying to use him and his mission for political purposes.

The Blaine men got cleaned out in Pitts-urg in the County Convention on Saturday appointing delegates to the Harrisburg convention. When the vote of instructions was taken it resulted: For Grant, 106; Blaine, 48; Washburne (second choice of nearly all), 3. But the Blaine men swept nearly all), 3. But the Blaine men swept the great County of Erie the same day and the large County of Bucks the day before. It is very doubtful which will be ahead— Grant or Blaine—in the State Convention, Blaine having carried thirty-five of the sixty-nine counties of the State, with several unin-structed and undecided. If he should carry

m," and his name would be Convention. But if the Grant dele trol the Convention and bring a solid deleg ion to Chicago for the "third-termer" struggle will go on to the end.

THE testimony in the Florida election case is overwhelmingly in favor of Bisbee, the Republican claimant of the seat in Congress now occupied by Hull. The Dec crats admit the justice of Bisbee's cla but will not on any account give him the seat, ing they would make the vote of Florida a tie, and thereby lose the State in the event of an election of President in the House. That this is the reason why they will no seat the man who was unquestionable is hardly denied by the Democrats.

Among the sermons which we print thi course by Prof. Swing on "Heaven and Hell," in which some thought is given to the states of future existence symbolized in those terms; also a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Universalist Church, on "The draculous or Supernatural in Religion,' eing a continuation of Dr. Ryder's series Denials of Rationalism"; a sermon or Popular Views of Future Put the Rev. Mr. Collisson, of the Fullerton Ave-nue Presbyterian Church; and by the Rev. D. S. Gregory, President of Lake Forest Univer-sity, on "The Gospels: Their Origin and

A DISPATCH from Berlin, which rests of the rather slim foundation of the say-so of "an earnest and zealous supporter of the Government," states that the proposed increase of the German army is only the initial move in a deep-laid plot against France According to this person's idea, the object of filling the army to a war standard is to give France notice that the Socialists, Nihilists, and other orders whose members are oppose to existing governments have reached such a strength in point of numbers that comined action on the part of European nations is necessary. Should France refuse to cooperate with Germany and Russia, war is to be declared against her by the last-named Power. The story is a rather fishy one.

THE present state of things in Ireland pre ents some strange anomalies. One-third of the island is in the jaws of famine, and the people of the United States are publicly and privately contributing not less than \$100,00 per week to assuage hunger and prevent starvation to death of the landlords' tenant farmers. And, while this inflow of American charity is going on to alleviate distress and avert death, there is an outflow per week of one million dollars' worth of animal and vegetable food of Irish production to pay dlords' rents on the farms equitably and

rightfully belonging to the occupiers. The Irish farmers are actually at this time selling a million dollars' worth of food per week to pay such rents to merciless English ndlords, while the benevolent people of America are sending over there \$100,000 per week to keep these same farmers from evic tion and out of the poor-house or pauper's graves! Such is the land-system of Ireland. which the London Times, New York Herald, and St. Louis Globe-Democrat don't see any reason or necessity for touching or reform-

Stop this outflow of a million dollars a week of Irish agricultural food products to pay absentee landlords for the privilege of iving in their own country, and the Irish people would want no charity from this or any other country. They would have money themselves to lend or donate to the needy.

The presence of Senator Cameron at Har-

risburg in advance of the assembling of the Republican State Convention, which meets garded as an indication of his purpose to make a vigorous and determined fight for the maintenance of his control over the party machinery of his State, and as showing that he intends to force upon the Convention the direct issue of obedience or rebellion. He stands pledged that Pennsylvania shall present the name of Gen. Grant as a Presidential candidate, and for the first time since he succeeded to the dictatorship vacated by his father Senator Cameron finds a condition his authority to fulfill that pledge. Already several counties have rebelled by instructing their delegates for Blaine, and it is yet an open question whether Cameron can subdue meeting so far as to secure from the State Convention an unconditional and positive instruction for Grant. That it is his intention to demand this is shown by the fact that as late as last Saturday the Allegheny County Convention at Pittsburg elected a solid Grant delegation. What Cameron means to do with Pennsylvania's strength at Chicago after it shall become necessary to drop the Grant movement is as yet matter of uncertainty, and deep solicitude among Blaine's friends Pennsylvania, and unless they shall be able to control the State Convention absolutely, as now seems improbable, their cue will of necessity be to avoid the Cameron enmity, and by falling in with the Grant program at the outset be in a favorable position to secure the delegation for Blaine when Grant shall be no longer pressed. Such is the situation as viewed in Philadelphia, and there is just enough uncertainty re-

vention of Wednesday next with extraordi-A DISPATCH from Peorla says that the movement in Chicago (under the advice of the State Board of Health) to increase the flow of water through the canal by means of pumping has caused quite a stir in that city. Says the dispatch:
"The Peoria Board of Health had a meeting to

garding the outcome to invest the State Con-

up-river points proposing a combination to try and stop Chicago sending her sewage this way. It is conceded that Peoria must get another place for her water-supply unless the sewage from Chicago is stopped."

The Peorians are acting under a total mis-conception of the Chicago intention. The canal has been used for twenty years as the outlet of the Chicago River sewage into the Illinois River,—ten years by pumping before the canal was deepened, and ten years since then. After the canal was deepened it carried off 30,000 cubic feet per minute of water from the Chicago River, and this so cleansed the latter that it could almost be used for drinking-water and culinary purposes, and by the time it had passed Joliet it was so oxydized and purified that it was clean, and pure, and wholly devoid of offense to man or beast. The bad and offensive condition of the water passing out of the canal at Lockport has only occurred since the canal failed to carry off more than a half and sometimes a third of its discharge in

1870-71. What is now proposed in Chicago is to double and treble the present discharge of the canal by means of pumps, and when this is done the character of the water discharged into the Desplaines at Lockport will be im proved just in proportion to the increase of volume. The larger the quantity of water passed through the canal the more it will be diluted, oxydized, and purified. If 60,000 cubic feet per minute were pumped into the

ost pure enough for culinary purposes, and could be full of fish and entirely free of ffensive taste, smell, or app would be nearly as clear and limpid as the lake from which it would be fed. The people of Peoria, instead of opposing the erec tion of the proposed pumping-works, should urge Chicago to build and operate them to the full capacity of the canal.

"SHERMANIZING THE SOUTH." ident Hayes has always re credit from the American people for the dec aration in his letter accepting the nomin tion for the Presidedcy that he would not be a candidate for reflection. That promise ha been regarded as an assurance that the Gov ernment patronage would not be manipu ated in the interest of any succession to the present Administration. But the President's position in this matter loses all its value if he is permitting some one near to him to traffic in Government appointments in order to se cure a following in the next National Repubican Convention; such a course is just as offensive and immoral as if President Haves were to use and abuse the Government

patronage in his own behalf. The rumors that Secretary Sherman is dic-ating the bestowal of Government favors to advance his Presidential aspirations are so numerous and public that it would be folly to ignore them. A Washington dispatch the Journal in this city represents that the publicans of Virginia are very much excited over the usurpation by the Central Committee of that State of powers that rightfully belong to a popular Convention. The Committee has taken upon itself to appoint egates to the Chicago Convention, and to this end has refused to call a State Convention of the Republican party. The delegate thus arbitrarily selected are favorable Sherman's nomination, and it is charged that nearly all the members of the Committee which has assumed this arrogant and unwarranted power have been recently appointed by Sherman to Government post tions. Influences of the same kind seem to have been at work in North Carolina and South Carolina. Sherman is said to have obtained control of a majority of the State Committee in the former State; and the Charleston News and Courier, in an article entitled "Shermanizing the South," charges that "all the Government officials in the State are working together with a view to handing it over to Sherman," and gives a list of the members of the State Committee who have been provided with offices in that part of the Government service which is under the control of Secretary Sherman.

dicate a very disreputable misuse of Government patronage, and one which is utterly at variance with all the pretensions of the pressent Administration in favor of Civil-Service reform. The abuse is aggravated by the fact that the Southern States in their relation to the National Convention are merely "rotten boroughs"; they will send delegates and perhaps determine the choice of a candidate to whose election they will contribute nothing. The Republicans of the Northern States will be justified in feeling the liveliest resentment to Secretary Sherman's manipulation of the Southern delegates by means of distributing the Executive patronage in the ern States to suit his own purpos When Mr. Sherman admitted his candidacy some months ago, he caused to be 'circulated an assurance that he would make no use of his position to improve his chances: if he has violated this promise (which, for the rest,

If these charges are well founded they in

is implied in his trust), the effect in the end will do him injury instead of helping him. BAILWAY SUPERVISION IN ENGLAND. The subordination of railway corporations

insisted upon by the English laws. The Railway and Canal Traffic act of 1854 defined the general principles of reasonable rates and equal charges and facilities, and gave the Board of Trade and the courts, respectively, the power to enforce these principles. An act was passed in 1873 amendatory of the act of 1854, "to make better provision for carrying into effect the Railway and Traffic act" by subjecting the corporations to more direct supervision by Government authority and more explicit accountability to the public. To insure this a Board of Railway Commissioners was appointed. This Board consists of three Commissioners, one of whom is required to have experience in law, and another experience in the railroad business, whose salaries are about \$15,000 per annum each. There may be also two Assistant Commissioners, upon whom the Board may confer their own powers for investigation, and such secretaries, clerks, accountants, etc., as may be approved by the Treasury. The Commissioners and their subordinates, like other employés in the English Civil Service, hold

their offices during good behavior. The Railway Commissioners of England are at once a Directory Board and a Court of Arbitration. Their powers embrace all the requisits of supervision and arbitration which American experience has shown to be neces sary for the protection of the public against railroad extortion and discrimination. The law provides that charges shall be reasonable for handling and transporting-goods; that all onable facilities for receiving, forwarding, and delivering goods shall be furnished the public; and that no company shall give any undue or unreasonable advantage to any particular person er company, nor in favor of any particular description of traffic. The rates are substantially fixed by the Com missioners, since their approval thereof is necessary, and the Board may establish all through tariffs over connecting routes, and apportion the charges among the several companies performing the continuous service.

A public schedule of rates, at all times open to inspection, is required under a heavy penalty for default, and these public rates cannot be changed without the consent of the Com-missioners. All "working arrangements" between companies-i. c.; what Mr. Adams calls "federation," and what are generally known in this country as combinations or pools-must have the approval of the Commissioners. The Board has all the powers of a court in the investigation of any complaints or the adjudication of differences between corporations. It may require the attendance of witnesses, compel testimony and the production of books, punish for contempt, and issue its orders and decrees There is provision for appeal to the Superior Court against the decision of the Commissioners, but the decree of the Commissioners is binding until reversed. In this way speedy justice is afforded the public, which enjoys the benefits of delays and technicalities that are given to the corporations under the American practice. The Commissioners may also seek the courts on their own motion for instructions upon the points and bearings of any law. An annual report is submitted to Parliament, in which the proceedings of the

showing made of the railway business. The working of this law in England has been beneficial to both the public and the railroads. Why is it that American railroad managers and attorneys antagonize the popular demand in this country for similar upervision on behalf of the people? If ombination be the true solution of the railroad problem, and designed to secure a fair apportionment of the business and equitable terms to the public, why oppose a Govern-ment system which will bring about such

previous year are recounted and a general

they do not desire to overcharge or discriminate be sincere, why refuse to the public a ready and inexpensive way for entering com-plaints and obtaining redress? It is only the ong possession of arbitrary and irrespo powers, and the desire to earn excessive dividends upon fictitious stock, that can account for the fierce opposition the railroads are making to a proposed scheme of Govern-ment supervision in this country which is more conservative than the English system.

HOW A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN WAS

CHEATED OUT OF HIS SEAT.

The story of Jere Haralson, a colored member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and who was a candidate on the Republican ticket at the last election in the Alabama district now rep-resented (?) by the Confederate Brigadier. Shelley, who was never elected to his seat, i one of the most forcible illustrations yet fur nished of the infamous manner in which Re-publicans have been cheated out of their rights in the Solid South. His memorial to Congress is the strongest document that has ye been submitted, and the accompanying proof of outrage are so overwhelming that the Con federate Brigadier should be instantly expelled from the House. Mr. Haralson shows in this memorial that when the returns were counted a large number of votes were thrown out, so that the record stood: Haralson (Rep.), 6,540; Shelley (Dem.), 8,115; and Henry (Gr. 314. The false character of the record i shown on its face, since the registration of the district shows the whole number of white voters to 6,800 and of colored 23,000. Out how many votes Haralson was cheated it is impossible to say without knowing the extent to which Republican voters were bulldozed out of the right of suffrage, but it is evident that if there had been a fair election he would have received a majority of several thousand. This, however, is of little conse quence, for Shelley appears with a majority 1,315 larger than the entire registered white vote, which of itself is an absurdity, and shows that he was elected to the seat he now occupies by theft and swindling. The infamy did not stop with fraudulent counting and destruction of votes. Shelley used money in a corrupt manner. After Haralson, indignant at the infamous manner in which he had been treated, filed a notice of contest, no Justice of the Peace would take the affidavits of his witnesses. When the Judge of the First Judicial Circuit at last consented to act in that capacity, Shelley had thrown Haralson's witnesses into jall, and procured an indictment against Haralson himself upon a trumped-up charge. At last, when the bulldozers found that he was determined to pursue his rights, they waited upon him with arms in their hands and ordered him to leave the State upon penalty of instant death, whereupon he went to Washington. He has been cheated out of his election. He has been driven from his home by force. He has been deprived of all lawful means of establishing his right to his seat, and, as the freedmen have been stripped of their civil and political rights, it is impossible for him to get their depositions. There was no resource left for him except to memorialize Congres to order an investigation of all the circumstances of this infamy in order that he might have the opportunity to prove his right to the seat, and, had it not been for the sense of

form of reference to the Committee on Elec-It is, perhaps, too much to hope that the Committee will do justice to Mr. Haralson in the premises; that even if an investigation is made it will be anything more than a farce; or even that, if the inves tigation should show that Shelley had stolen his seat and was never elected to it, a Democratic House would compel him to restore it to its rightful owner; but the infamy remains on record all the same. It is only one more in the long list of Southern outrages for which a future reckoning will come. It is only one more argument that will arouse the Northern people next fall to the necessity of revenging such infamy at the polls.

fairness that characterized the rulings of the

Speaker, the memorial itself would have

been suppressed instead of taking the usual

DIRECT IMPORTATION TO WESTERN PORTS.

Secretary Sherman says, alluding to the Aldrich bill on the subject of immediate transportation: "Any bill that will promote the ready and safe transportation of goods in bond will receive my hearty aid." The difficulty with this assumed expression of an opinion on the subject of the pending measure is that it is no opinion at all. It is the exact counterpart of the opinion of Jack Bunsby in regard to the missing ship. In response to the earnest entreaty of Capt. Cuttle, Bunsby oracularly declared that if the ship had gone down, then she had gone down; but, if she still floated, then she floated. The presumption that Mr. Sherman would not give his "hearty aid" to a proper bill is, of course, absurd. But what is a proper bill? Is the pending bill a proper one? On this point Mr. Sherman says nothing. In saying that he will give his "hearty aid" to "any bill that will promote the ready and safe transportation of goods in bond," Mr. Sherman says nothing pertinent; he begs the question. What the public wishes to know is, whether Mr. Sherman thinks the pending bill a proper one. The public wishes o know whether Mr. Sherman will, as Secretary of the Treasury, recommend to Congress the passage of the pending bill, as a measure which will "promote the ready and safe transportation of goods in bond." The reason of the public anxiety on this subject is the fact that the public is aware that Mr. Sherman's subordinate, Mr. H. B. James, is hostile to the measure and has not hesitated to say so boldly in a letter to Congressman Aldrich. Mr. James' opinion is not at all of the Bunsby order. He speaks up very boldly, and proposes to strike out every important feature of the bill on the ground of danger to the revenue. Now, since Mr. Sherman has given an opinion which is no opinion at all, and Mr. James, Chief of the Customs Division, has promulgated a very decided and a very hostile opinion, it is logical to assume that Mr. Sherman agrees with Mr. James, and hence that he will permit the entire force of the Treasury influence to be thrown against the passage of the pending bill.

We took the liberty a week ago, in behalf of millions of people who are interested in the measure, of begging Secretary Sherman to give a few moments of his time to a personal examination of the questions involved in the Aidrich bill. The passage we have quoted from a letter of the Secretary is the only re-sponse to the appeal. We do not hesitate to say that it is wholly unsatisfactory. It does not indicate that Mr. Sherman has given any attention or thought to the matter; on the contrary, it shows plainly either that he is opposed to the bill but does not wish to say so, or, which is far more probable, that he still leaves the subject in the hands and under the control of Mr. James. Now, we may as well say frankly that the people of the West have very little confidence in Mr. James. They believe-whether justly or not, it is not necessary to determine at present—that their interests, when in-conflict with those of the people of the East, are not safe in the hands of Mr. James. It is well known that in details of measures affecting the revenue or the collection of it the influ-

nce of the Treasury Department and Congress is considerable. The people of the West object to this influence being wielded in the present instance by Mr. James, of whose stility toward them and their co interests they have no doubt. They have no fear in intrusting their interests to Mr. Sherman. They believe that he will arrive at just conclusions if he will but give attenion to the matter. But whatever those con clusions may be, the people of the West desire to know them. They care nothing for the opposition of Mr. James as an individual, but object to his being allowed to wield the ifluence of the Treasury Department Hence they ask, in all fairness, that Mr. Sherman shall put himself on record either for or against the bill, in which the entire West is interested,-deeply interested.

THE four great Eastern cities, New York Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, practice monopolize the foreign commerce of the Uni States. The Cities of New Orleans, Charlest States. The Cities of New Orleans, Charleston, and Galveston ship some grain and cotton, but their trade is insignificant when compared with the cities above named. The Philadelphia Press collects the figures representing the value of the exports and imports during the year 1879, which show the imports nee of our foreign business. The dutiable value of the imports which passed through the New York Custom-House in 1879 was \$340,992,692, a gain of \$54,112,000 on the previous year (about 19 per cent). The exports from was \$349,92,622, a gain of \$54,112,000 on the pre-vious year (about 19 per cent). The experts from New York in 1879 amounted to \$353,253,739, a gair of 2 per cent on the preceding year. During the year 13,344 vessels arrived at the port of New York, of which 9,903 were foreign, including 1,591 steamships. The value of the dry good imported was \$91,549,006, nearly one-half which sum is credited to "silks." Among the export were 124,350,962 bushels of grain, a gain on the previous year of over 17,090,000 bushels. Boston i the second city in imports, but falls below Baltimore in the value of her exports. The value value of her exports was \$55,127,626. The value of the imports which passed through the Phila delphia Custom-House in 1879 was \$27,224,549, and the value of the exports \$50,685,888, a gain of \$2,306,809 on the year 1878. The largest items in the list of exports were wheat (17.504,607 bushels), corn (14,002,698 bushels), and refined petroleum (82,370,211 gailons). The list of manufactured arti-(82,370,211 gailons). The list of manufactured articles sent abroad from Philadelphia is growing. Eighteen locomotives were shipped last year of the value of \$147,653; also, other machinery and implements made from iron amounting to over \$250,000. The exports of bacon and hams amounted to \$4,238,758; fresh beef, \$98,678; salt beef, \$267,486; butter, \$96,557; cheese, \$99,925; tobacco, \$650,945. The Clearing-House exchanges show an increase of business in Philadelphia as compared with 1878 of over 20 per cent. Balticage stands next to New York in exports, the stands next to New York in exports value of which was near \$69,000,000 in 1879, an increase of over \$13,000,000 as compared with 1878. Wheat and corn make up the bulk of the exports. The fine elevators erected by the Bal more & Ohio Railroad Company and the North ern Central Railway Company have attracted immense quantities of grain to that port, and in 1879 its exports of grain exceeded the combined exports from Philadelphia, Boston, and New Or-leans by 5,000,000 bushels, the aggregate being

THE Mark Lane Express, acknowledged leading authority on the farming interests of Great Britain, in its last issue to hand, speaks in straightforward terms of "the extra heartening" aspect of the crop returns of En-gland. That journal has carefully gathered opinions from all sections of the Kingdom, and ses in review the reports of its corresp ents, deducing the general estimate that crops of all kinds are under average. One of the mos peculiar features of the returns on the wheat crop is the striking similarity of the reports from the different counties. From Northumberland to Cornwall and from Suffolk to Shropshire there is not a county in which the wheat is not said to be bad in quality, and generally in condition also as well as deficient in yield. Of all the grea wheat-growing counties only Yorkshire and Kent claim the distinction of having one average return. Everywhere else the burden of the reports is one of sad complaining. From all othe sections the cry is, "inferior," "verbad," "poor and light," "thin in berry condition bad," "quite a fallure," "wretchedvery little marketable," "half an average, ever grew," "much given to pigs," unsalable," "far under average," "one-third yield," and so the cry goes round and through the agricultural districts of the island. From Wales, with one exception, the reports are unfavorable generally as respects condition as well as yield. The barley crop of England, however was better; the average of yield nearer fair in some of the chief producing centres; but still, striking the average of both England and Wales, there are numerous statements to the effect that the barley crop of 1879, as well as the wheat crop, was the worst ever known.

Not a county in England had a good crop, on
the whole, of either beans or peas. A comparison with former years shows a gradual and constant diminution in the growth of these articles stant diminution in the growth of these articles. The quality and condition of the hay crop is returned as "very poor" on account of the damage from the wet weather. It is not to be wondered at that the Express, viewing these stubborn facts which it has elicited from careful

agriculturists from every section of England and Wales, feels compelled to admit that the aspect of the crop returns is "extremely disheartening." BEFORE Tom Keough, of North Carolina, was elected Secretary of the National Repub-lican Committee nobody attached much importance to what he said or thought on po subjects, but now his position has given him prominence, and what he says has weight, be-cause of his opportunity to obtain correct infor-mation. Mr. Keough was in Washington last mation. Mr. Keough was in Washington last week, and the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer extracted some news from him about the Sherman boom in North Carolina that illustrates the method he has of "mending his fences" in the turpentine State. He said that a Special Agent named Kilpatrick, of the Treaspectary Department, with letters from Secretary. Special Agent named Kilpatrick, of the Treas-ury Department, with letters from Secretary Sherman addressed to the Collector of Interna Revenue and Customs, did come into North Car-Revenue and Customs, did come into North Car-olina in Secretary Sherman's Presidential inter-est; that the aforesaid Agent stopped at his (Keough's) home, Greensborough; that he affected to be on a vacation, but that after re-maining some hours he showed Keough the letters Sherman had given him to the Revenue and Customs Collectors. These letters, Keough says, Kilpatrick did not present, and for the reason Keough told the Agent that while he was against Sherman as a candidate, he would act square with him, and that if he did present square with him, and that if he did present the aforesaid letters they would do Sherman more harm than good. Keough says that he hinks Grant is losing strength in New York, bu that Grant will get the majority of the Souther delegations.

THE Evening Wisconsin is in favor of contracting the legal-tender part of the our rency about two-thirds by discarding green backs and silver. It says that the squad of Milwankee contractionists, dubbing themselves the Honest-Money League, "went to Washington

Honest-Money League, "went to Washington and well performed their functions":

"They had long interviews with Senator Bayard, Secretary Sherman, Senator Carpenter, and others, and impressed upon them the strength of the honest-money sentiment in the Northwest. Senator Bayard was so much pleased with the views of the Committee that he requested them to give them in writing, which they accordingly did. This Committee has been sneeringly designated by The Chicaco Triburns as the 'honest-money squad,' but we can add with pleasure that Mr. Leiter, one of the prominent merchants of Chicago, and we may say of the Northwest, was in Washinston at the time, and he cheerfully and cordially rendered his moral support to the sentiments expressed by the 'honest-money squad' of Milwaukee."

If the Milwaukee organ of the squad had been correctly informed it would have known that notther Mr. Leiter nor the house of Field & Leiter is in favor of demonetizing legal-tender silnotiner Mr. Letter not the noise of Frield & Lei-ter is in favor of demonetizing legal-tender sil-ver or of abolishing legal-tender redeemable Treasury-noises. Mr. Leiter is in favor of "hon-est money," but he regards standard silver dol-lars and redeemable greenbacks as "honest money," and desires them let alone.

THE Omaha Herald thinks the Demo The Omaha Herald thinks the Demo-cratic Convention will not be held in Chicago, "because every leading newspaper in Chicago, including the Times, is constantly belying the Democratic party and slandering its public men and candidates." This is scarcely fair towards the only Democratic morning paper in Chicago, which, by its pretense of independence and can-dor between political campaigns, serves the Democratic party far more effectually than such brawling partisan sheets as the Herald. When-

ever there is an important election is call party be depended upon to do its level best for its par as witness the last Presidential election. It as as a decoy duck, and in this rôle often allu-Republicans within the meshes of the Den cratic net who are entrapped by its plausit specious, pretended fairness of exposition a criticism. Among its converts may be reckon Lyman Trumbuli and son, J. R. Deolittle a Lyman Trumbuli and son, J. R. Declittle and son, John M. Palmer and son, John F. Parasworth (and son, if he has any), Judge Otis, the son of Lieut.-Gov. Hoffmann, and other former prominent Republicans. Can the Omaha Herald match this list of converts by its method of preaching Democracy? There are better ways of catching files than with vinegar. If the Democratic Central Committee are sagacious, appreciative men, or susceptible to gratitude for galuable missionary service rendered their party on the part of a local newspaper, they will not hesitate to hold their General State-Sovereignty Convention in the city where that journal is published and operates.

THAT "the evil that men do lives after them" has another verification in the way Boss
Tweed's Ring constructed sewers in New York.
In some localities in the city the sickness this
winter has been so general and the prevailing
diseases so obviously the result of local poisoning that medical and scientific men have suspected and found the cause. The Herald says
that they have received a leaser from the old that they have received a legacy from the old corrupt Ring in the shape of miles of clay-pipe sewers which were not strong enough to hold the mass of earth piled on them. In the neighthe mass of earth piled on them. In the borhood of Fifty-sixth street these pipes are broken in pieces, and for years the discharges from the houses, instead of passing off, have been simply saturating the soil and sending their death-bearing odors back into the dwel The streets through which these sewers he streets through many ago are to-day beneath the surface a pestilential morans, and the only way to avert disease and death is to tear up the rotten pipes and construct an honest sewer that will answer the purposes for which it is designed. A GERMAN inventor proposes to make ever. He mixes with a waterproof glue a sui

able quantity of clean quartz sand, which is spread on the thin leather sole employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost indestructible, while they the wearer to walk safely over slipper

THE first choice of the New York Times for President is Grant; its second choice is Washburne. The first choice of the New York Tribune is Blaine, and its second choice seems tobe Sherman. The first choice of Conkling is—Conkling; and his second choice is—Conkling, and the "machine" is his slave, to fetch and carry, and cringe and fawn, and delight in his pap and

A TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) special says that the colored emigrants have found work, and that "400 able-bodied men could find employment upon the farms of this county. The immigrants are all bright and intelligent. They are well clad, and there is not the slightest ind tion that they belong to the pauper class." HERBERT SPENCER, the English philose

pher, is 60 years of age, and has never been married. He was educated for a civil engineer, but his philosophic tastes ied him into a more studious life. He always had an effeminate look, and his health has been poor for a long THE Springfield Republican notes the vance of 40 per cent in the stock of the Willi-mantic Linen Company, of Hartford, in one week, and it says that another manufacturing company has declared a dividend of 65 per cent.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) says tha tine's strength is unexpectedly great in Ohio the is the second choice of his party after Joh that he is the sec an, and that the latter has no strength at

THE Government of Roumania has or dered the coinage of 25,000,000 francs of legal tender silver and 5,000,000 francs of fractions silver change.

all in Maine.

THE present is a clean Administration barring a little dirt in the Indian Bureau, which it is trying to brush out with its schur(t)z.

PERSONALS.

The Widow Van Cott is holding a series of recessful revival meetings in Philadelphia. Mrs. Christiancy, who recently returned from Peru, whither she went with h is now living with her mother in Maryland. Sir Charles Dilke is not going to marry Lady Rosebery's sister after all. The fact that Lady Rosebery has no sister may have some-

thing to do with the matter. Henry L. Clinton, W. H. Vanderbilt's principal counsel in the will-contest case, has sent his client a bill of \$250,000 for services rendered

A colored brother in Nashville recently A colored protect in scale off with a shot-blew the top of his wife's head off with a shot-gun because she refused to accompany him to gun because she refused to accompany him to

"Well, girls," said the mother, "you are big enough to be of some use. It may make you mad to tell you of it. I am going to discharge the washerwoman. 'Wring out, wild belies!' is to be the motto in this house,"—Exchange.

Gov. Davis, of Maine, is only 37 years of age. He is the son of a farmer, and while in the army studied Latin, reciting to an officer. At the close of the War he attended the seminary at Kent's Hill, and helped himself along by

Mr. Ezekiel's statues of Phidias and Raphael have been placed in their appointed niches on the front of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in washington. Phidias is represented as pausing, mallet in hand, to contemplate his work, and looks not unlike a ball-player who has broken his bat at a critical point in the game. Information has been received to the effect

The Rhine is frozen over:

The skating's very fine;
And the people cross at Bingen,
Sweet Bingen, on the loc.

The total number of bodies recovered from The total number of bodies recovered from the Frith of Tay is thirty-six. A novel attempt was made to ascertain where the bodies of deceased persons are lying in the river. A lady was taken out in a yacht and mesmerized. She pointed out the place where a body was lying deeply imbedded in the sand, and when grapnels were used the collar of an overcoat was brought up. The cleirvoyante afterward declared that twenty bodies lay undernesth the girders.

James Russell Lowell any new Minister to James Russell Lowell, our new Minister to

James Russell Lowell, our new Minister to England, is sometimes called the most English of American poets, and there are people who say that he is cold. But he has written one or two poems which, being quoted before audiences, have drawn tears. Lowell is said to be one of the boys, and although he is a dapper chap, who parts his half in the middle, he likes a cigar, a drink, and a lively story after a fashion. He doesn't care a cent for formalities. le doesn't care a cent for formalit

Mary had a pair of bangs, They matched her other hair, And every night before she slept She hung them on a chair.

She wore her bangs to school one day, Which made her classmates sore, And hints went 'round that Mary's pa Had worked a dollar store. This kind of telk produced a fuss—
The teacher took it up:
She locked the bangs within her desk—
O full was Mary's cup.
Swift Runner, an Indian murderer who

Swift Runner, an Indian murderer who was hing at Fort-Saskatchewan, Canada, recently, while the thermometer was forty degrees below zero, was one of the most cheerful and accommodating gentiemen whom it has been found necessary to dispose of for some time. The person who officiated upon the occasion referred to forgot to bring a strap with which to bind the prisoner's arms and legs, and, upon being apprised of this fact, swift Runner generously volunteered to brain himself with a tomanawk.—his kindly offer being, however, refused. Standing on the gallows with the noose around his neck, Mr. Swift Runner complacently nibbled at a chunk of pemilion which desired to the sallows with the noose around his neck, Mr. Swift Runner complacently nibbled at a chunk of pemilions which desired to the sallows.

POLITICAL.

Don Cameron Determined or Forcing Grant upon Pennsylvania.

Prospect that He Will Be Able to Overcome the Blaine Revolt.

Allegheny County Instructs for Grant-The New York "Scratchers"

Won't Have Him. PRESIDENTIAL.

CAMERON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 1.—Senator Cam is in Harrisburg, and will personally the execution of his plans by the Sta lican Convention, which meets there on Weah day. He came from Washington determined disregard the advice of personal and poli-friends and insist that the Convention at make good his piedge that Pennsylvania a place Gen. Grant fairly before the country a Presidential candidate. This course, he up the only one compatible whe leader of the party in Pen first time since he succeeded to his fatt open rebellion has been declared a tances, he urged to the Phi equivalent to abdication. He believes can control the Convention, and sees no why he should throw away such a ch demonstrate his ability to keep the saddle, present he is not even inclined to commise on the adoption of a unit which would place the Pennsylvania delega to Chicago absolutely in his power. Not less than the adoption of positive Grant instructions will estimate him and the only consent ions will satisfy him, and the only

THAT GRANT WILL NOT BE by the Pennsylvania delogation if that dele-tion can insure Blaine's nomination. The tails of this agreement are not given, but it is the best reason to believe that Blaine are that the Convention should instruct for Gravith the distinct understanding that Blaine should be brought out as second or as first choice in the of Grant's withdrawal or declination.
are difficulties in the way of carrying a
plan in view of the fact that sixty deleg the State Convention are instructed to go f Blaine, but Cameron has many of these del gates under his control, together with many instructed delegates, and the powerful mode of thirty delegates from Philadelphia and sol delegations from the leading counties of All delegations from the leading counties of Alle-gheny, Dauphin, and Lancaster. While a clear majority of the Convection will prefer Blaine for President, at least 150 of the 251 delegates will be friends and followers of Cameron. Cameron's own county Dauphin, and Allegheny, including Pittsburg under the leadership of one of his most trusted ineutenants, instructed for Grant last night his fact, sustains the belief that Grant inst ions will be insisted on in the Convention hat Blaine's friends will either have to a bese instructions and trust to Ca these instructions and trust to Cameron's kind offices in return or make a fight which will cause demoralization and make Cameron an open and untiring enemy of their favorit. The Conven-tion is looked forward to with great interest, and

THE NEW YORK "SCRATCHERS." New York, Feb. 1.—The Independention Central Committee, known as the "ers," last evening adopted a resolution the nomination of Gen. Grant or Senate

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR GRANT.
PITTSBURG. Pa., Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the tepublican Executive Committee of Allegheny ounty yesterday, to select delegates to the tate Convention, the full delegation was interested for Grant

SMALLEY. VIEWS OF A VERMONT DEMOCRAT.

Last evening at the Palmer House a Thibuta reporter ran across Mr. B. B. Smalley, of Burlington, Vit., the well-known railroad man, Legislator, and Democratic politician, who cut quite an important factor in the Tilden campaign of 1876. He at present represents the State of Vermont in her Legislature, and is also a member of the National Democratic Central Committee. After the usual introductory queries, the gentleman said: "I am for either Cincinnati or Chicago for holding the next National Convention. I suppose my people would prefer Chicago as the place, because it is the easiest of access to them. But I den't care to commit myseif. Chicago, so far as hotel accommodations are concerned, can do as well as any of the cities in the West, and better, and her access by railroad is unequaled. So far as 1 am concerned, I have no objection to Chicago, but there are things that might come up that would make Cincinnati preferable. Four years are I was opposed to Cincinnati, and so toil John Thompson, but I don't believe it will make much difference whether the Convention is held in Chicago or Cincinnati. So far as Chicago beconcerned, I know that she will do all that she agrees to do."

Exercising to general politics, the reporter VIEWS OF A VE

Reverting to general politics, the reports asked: "Have you found a goo Democratic Presidential state yet?"

Presidential sinte yet?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I would say, if I had my way, for President, Gen. Hancock, of Peansylvaula, and for Vice-President, Gen. Rice, of Ohio, upon a good hard-money platform. I would select this tleket in view of conveying to the Republican party the fact that the Ward of the Rebellion ended in 1835. The bloody-shirt will be the battle-cry of the Hepublican party. I don't believe that the Democracy can carry the Eastern States except upon a hard-money platform. But I am satisfied that the finances ought not to be disturbed. The more this question is stirred the harder it will be to settle. If Seymour will accept the nomination, he is probably the stroagest man we have. Clarkson N. Potter is also man who would give us strength. We have got to take as doubtful States New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. Joel Parker, of New Jersey, I believe would carry all these States. His record is pure, and beyond attack."

"Do you anticipate success for your party this fall?"

"I'll tell you. That all depends upon whom

"Do you anticipate success for your party and fall?"

"I'll tell you. That all depends upon whom the Democrats nominate. It is wholly a question of men. If we can nominate a man who will get the hearty support of New York, we can count him as safe. We can't afford to nominate any other. If we unite the party there, well and good: and if we do not, I believe that ends it. I believe that Gov. Tilden would support any man who he believed could carry the State, and such a man would get his support."

In conclusion, the gentleman said: "Don't say I am opposed to Chicago for the Convention, but that I don't care to commit myself. I shall consult with Mr. Goudy to-day."

NEW JERSEY.

THE OFFOSITION TO GRAMT.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, where a Transmer reporter caught him for a moment and had a talk with him on things political. Said be: "The States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut the Republicans have to secure next fall. New Jersey is for John Sherman or James G. Blaine. The Republican Executive Committee of the City of Newark, which polls the largest Republican yote in the State, has already desired properties. tee of the City of Newark, which polls the largest Republican vote in the State, has already declared against a third term, and other sections of the State will follow its example."

"How will the delegation of New Jersey stand in the Chicago Convention, do you think?"

"I think that the best men in our party in New Jersey will be selected by our State Convention, which meets on the 6th of May, and they will come to Chicago without instructions, and they will either vote for John Sherman of Blaine, or both. There will be no delegate from my State for Gen. Grant. Every delegate may possibly be his friend, and would glady honor him in any way in thoir power, but, as against the expressed Judgment of the people.

CRIMINAL

How an lowa Ho cured His Equ erty

It Turns Out th propriating Ot

erty Frink Convicted of 1

terday by the Three Men Waylay a Outrage

HORSE-ST DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 30 John Nelson, of Norwa nty, as one of the m fine horses and stock in to present at the State Fair e ribbons for horses.
took the first prize has a farm of 400 acres a high cultivation. He sh the country, and is cons He has a most g of a wife and seve se who knew them. or nearly a year past

n departure of horses State: and so adroitly t was evident, however anaged by one mind. erond doubt that Nels been carrying on this ne eral years; and that, un-known breeder and ships enabled to steal and ships animals, principally his Council Bluffs. He her horse to match me to Scranton, in Gr came to Scranton, in G sold the mare tow. A. I. horses. He went off with a horse stolen fro he exchanged with S Township, Greene Cou and departed for Ames Ames, sometimes with epartures, excite the numerous stolen out the State, or that ness of some kind; as Two weeks ago he Two weeks ago he after a woman appeared; Boone, where they took wife, at the Hauropean B he reappeared at Ames gray horse, which he h western Depot, while b station-Agent to get pe box-car, to be shipped though the car could hours. He disappeared returned, arriving in the woman who went to also, but from a different hotels. The way her. She arose v h her. She arose v and left, as s se to her hust tario, in Boone Co

mtario, in Boone Cot outple of hours with and said the horse had indeavoring to captu whereas she led the hof town, where Nelson Polk City, sixteen mile woman took the narrourival at Polk City, the two came to this of The officer at Americal and captured the and then took the woman, and succeeded Boone, where he was a Meanwhile Mr. Even Mr. Robinson, of Gree

inson was satisfied that to of it, and they were comp disclosure. Mr. Everet of it, and they were condiscioure. Mr. Everett horse.

Nelson was delivered to County, and he was lodged wait the action of the Carrival there he has been persons as the man who were afterwards taken to be owners as stolen.

The woman who goes tute from Minneapolis, sometimes dresses in a sary to work a case. Bo the allas of Brown and she is as adept a thier the allas of Brown and she is as adept a thief e two were in partnership asked where his woman was stopping with a frien Altogether, it is one o revelations ever made in

> New York, Feb. 1.—An Alice Ward, 16, while on h tacked at Seventy-first st Patrick Dugan, Hughey and dragged into a vahands over her mouth, wh revolver, threatened to ki The rumans in turn outra consciousness, and, in this across lots and locked up i recovering she escaped.

GUILTY OF MAN QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 1.—Ti James A. Frink, on trial for in this city Aug. 23, 1879, at 6 o'clock this morning, fi manslaughter and fixing hi year in the Penitentiary. ' for, and Frink, who was on from home to hear the very mediately committed to ja made in court to-morrow trial.

RELEAS Special Dispatch to The MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb ham, the self-accused mu from imprisonment this a Chief-of-Police Kennedy, tles having failed to send a

AMUSEM

THAT OPERA-HO It is rumored that Man now in New York, has several Eastern capitalists guaranteed him \$100,000, if self in the formation of a ction of a Grand Opera-Hounderstand that the manutains the scheme.

LOCAL THE The largest business et theatre by one of Bartley brought to a close last night dly necessary to say that ted the same sight at walle it may be set down a patchwork in which the certainly achieves the observation of the certainly achieves the observation of the certainly achieves the observation of the makes people laugh a cry. According to the receipts of the week react we are inclined to believe it agure. So gratifying to all been that a date in March I the reproduction of the pla of last night was an excelled in the reproduction of the pla of last night was an excelled commance by the Dickey Leppraciated. The play. Comedy by Oxenford, was prime here a week.

GERMAN I

t He WIR Be Able me the Blaine Revolt.

y Instructs, for Grant-York "Scratchers" n't Have Him.

SIDENTIAL.

Pennsylvania Convention to The Chicago Tribune.
Pa., Feb. I.—Senator Cameron

make Cameron an open and their favorit. The Conven-and to with great interest, and

county for Grant.

eb. 1.—At a meeting of the two Committee of Allegheny to select delegates to the he full delegation was in-

ALLEY.

is Palmer House a Thiburn.
In Mr. B. B. Smalley, of Burkers in the Tilden campaign of represents the State of Verture, and is also a member no cratic Central Committee. troductory queries, the genm for either Cincinnation of the mext National Conventy people would prefer Chicanas in the cases of the first as hotel accommodation of as well as any of the o far as hotel accommoda-can do as well as any of the all better, and her access by led. So far as 1 am con-objection to Chicago, but thight come up that would referable. Four years ago Cincinnati, and so told I don't believe it will make ther the Convention is held mati. So far as Chicago is not she will do all that she

I would say, if I had my ien. Hancock, of Pennsyl-President, Gen. Rice, of hard-money platform. I ket in view of conveying to by the fact that the War of ended in 1865. The be the battle-cry of ourly. I don't believe can carry the Eastern hard-money platform. But a finances ought not to be this question is stirred the tile. If Seymour will ache is probably the strongarkson N. Potter is also a us strength. We have got States New Jersey, New it. Joel Parker, of New ld carry all these States is success for your party this not all depends upon whom

ant all depends upon whom tate. It is wholly a question aminate a man who will get f New York, we can count in tafford to nominate any the party there, well and ot. I believe that ends it. I fen would support any man d carry the State, and such amport." entleman said: "Don't say ago for the Convention, but humit myself. I shall contend the said of the convention, but he said."

JERSEY.

JERSEY.

FION TO GRANT.

Fick, of New Jersey, was at sterday, where a TRIBUNG of for a moment and had a things political. Said her Jersey, New York, and thicans have to secure next or John Sherman or James blican Executive Commitwark, which polls the largenth of the secure of John Sherman or James blican Executive Commitwark, which polls the largenth of the secure of the secure

w Jersey P. Jersey against the stronger Sherman or E. B. Washver enthusiasm could be for Mr. Blaine which could lotwithstanding the clubs in the hands of the enewn. The Democratic party inst Sherman, tated that he would be Republican party the party's successions.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

How an lowa Horse-Trader Secured His Equine Property.

It Turns Out that He Was Appropriating Others' Property.

Frink Convicted of Manslaughter Yesterday by the Quincy Jury.

Three Men Waylay a New York Girl and Outrage Her.

HORSE-STEALING.

edal Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. S MOINES, Ia., Jan. 30.—Dealers in breeding as throughout this State are familiar with inty, as one of the most prominent dealers in horses and stock in the State. He is always

cal years; and that, under the guise of a well-known breeder and shipper of stock, he has been enabled to steal and ship away a large number of animals, principally horses. But he got too bold and narrowed down his field of operations so that he crossed his track frequently, and at last once too often. Some of his latest achievements have been unraveled.

On the 11th of last November he stole a valuable favorit mare bolonging to Horace Everett, of Council Bluffs. He stole a harness, and another horse to match her, somewhere, and came to Scranton, in Greene County, where he sold the mare tow. A. Dawson, or rather swapped horses. He went off, and soon returned with a horse stolen from Benton County, which he exchanged with S. S. Robinson, of Cedar Township, Greene County, for another horse, and departed for Ames. His frequent visits to Ames, sometimes with a woman, and his sudden departures, excited the suspicion of the officers of the law that he knew something of the numerous stolen horses reported throughout the State, or that he was in crooked business of some kind; and he was shadowed.

Two weeks ago he came to Ames, and soon after a woman appeared; and the two went to Boone, where they took rooms, as husband and

Two weeks ago He came after a woman appeared; and the two went to Boone, where they took rooms, as husband and wife, at the Ruropean Hotel. Two days after he reappeared at Ames alone, having an irongray horse, which he hitched near the Northwestern Depot, while he hurriedly went to the Station-Agent to get permission to put it in a hor-car, to be shipped to Watkins Station, although the car could not leave for several hours. He disappeared, and, a few days after, returned, arriving in the uight. The same night he woman who went to Boone with him arrived.

committed by the husband and rather. Mr. trobinson was satisfied that they had no knowledge
of it, and they were completely overcome by the
disclosure. Mr. Everett also recovered his
horse.

Nelson was delivered to the Sheriff of Greene
County, and he was ledged in jail at Jefferson to
wait the action of the Grand Jury. Since his
arrival there he has been recognized by several
persons as the man who sold them horses which
were afterwards taken by officers and claimed
by owners as stolen.

The womann who goes with Nelson is a prostitute from Minneapolis, about 24 years old. She
sometimes dresses in male attire when necessary to work a case. Both have traveled under
the alias of Brown and Bryan. It is supposed
she is as adept a thief as Nelson, and that the
two were in partnership. When Nelson was
asked where his woman was, he replied that she
was stopping with a friend near Polk City.

Altogether, it is one of the most remarkable
revelations ever made in this State.

HAWKEYE. HAWKEYE.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

New York, Feb. 1.—An evening or two ago alice Ward, is, while on her way home, was attacked at Seventy-first street and D avenue by Patrick Dugan, Hughey Smith, and two others, and dragged into a vacant lot. Smith kept his hands over her mouth, while Dugan, drawing a revolver, threatened to kill her if she screamed. The ruffams in turn outraged her, when she lost consciousness, and, in this condition, was carried across lots and locked up in a dirty cellar. Upon recovering she escaped. Dugan was arrested to-day.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER. unor, Ill., Feb. 1.—The jury in the case of nes A. Frink, on trial for killing Charles Ross James A. Frink, on trial for killing Charles Ross in this city Aug. 23, 1879, agreed upon a verdict at 6 clock this morning, finding Frink guilty of manslaughter and fixing his punishment at one year in the Penitentiary. The Judge was sent for, and Frink, who was on bail, was summoned from home to hear the verdict. Frink was immediately committed to jail. An effort will be made in court to-morrow morning for a new trial.

RELEASED .. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.-W. W. Notting ham, the self-accused nurderer, was released from imprisonment this afternoon by order of Chief-of-Police Kennedy, the Virginia authori-ties having failed to send for him.

AMUSEMENTS.

THAT OPERA-HOUSE SCHEME. It is rumored that Manager J. H. McVicker, now in New York, has been approached by uaranteed him \$100,000, if he will interest himoff in the formation of a company for the erec-tion of a Grand Opera-House in Chicago. We understand that the manager seriously enter-tains the scheme.

LOCAL THEATRES. The largest business ever done in a Chicago theatre by one of Bartley Campbell's plays was brought to a close last night at Haverly's. It is hardly necessary to say that the auditorium presented the same sight at the last performance which has been witnessed every evening since the engagement began. "The Galley Slave." which has been witnessed every evening since the engagement began. "The Galley Slave," while it may be set down as a plece of dramatic patchwork in which the seams are apparent, certainly achieves the object of the drama, acourling to Schlegel,—it excites the emotions; it makes people laugh and it makes them ery. According to the management, the receipts of the week reach close on \$8,000, and we are inclined to believe that this is about the form that a date in March has been secured for the reproduction of the play. Hooley's audience of last night was an excellent one, and the performance by the Dickey Lingard company was appreciated. The play, "Mother-in-Law," a comedy by Oxenford, was produced for the first time here a week ago, when we spoke of its merits, and also of the clever assumption by Miss Lingard. At Hooley's by this troupe, as has been already announced, Angier's "Les Tourchambaults" will receive its initial production this evening, while at Hamlin's Chantan begins an engagement, and "Philip Gorden, Miner," will enter upon its second week. The "Drink" company this morning leave for Milwankee, and their place at McVicker's will be filled by Gus Williams' organization.

GERMAN DRAMA. The performance at McVicker's last evening by Mr. Höchster's German company was no doubt immensely enjoyed by the children who were present, but whether the rest of the audience enjoyed as well the sublime nonsense that was unfolded through four long acts is a question of doubt. The play presented was one of those nonsensical singing-farces which are very popular with the lower classes in Berlin and other German cities, but which are not adapted to the refined and critical audiences who visit the German theatre here. There are, however, a few musical farces which here have proved successful, because, besides fun and nonsense, they contain a little plot and sentiment, but the "Jongleur" (Juggler), given last night, is none of that sort. It has no more plot or sentiment than "Humpty-Dumpty," and is a great deal more stupid. The acting was all the way from good to bad, and the less said about the singing the better.

THE CINCINNATI MAY-FESTIVAL PRIZE

Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 31.

The secrecy which the original plan of the Association contemplated has not been so profound as to prevent considerable gossip from getting abroad, and eyen in New York the musicians toas to prevent considerable gossip from getting abroad, and eyen in New York the musicians to-day reading the title of the successful work will be able without any hostitation to name the successful composer. And they will not be surprised either, for it goes to Mr. Dudley Buck, whom they long ago predicted would be the lucky man. It is a pity, perhaps, thus to dispel the mystery which it was desired to keep wrapped about the music until the night of the performance, but this would be impossible, for it is not a secret in New York and Brooklyn that Mr. Buck has long been enamored of Longfellow's Buck has long been enamored of Longfeilow's "Golden Legend" as a subject of admirable ca-pacity for a musical setting, and has worked on it.

James the substitute of Norway Township, Bention Country, as one of the most prominent dealers in the State are a state of the state of

STRAKOSCH'S NEW YORK SEASON. The New York Dramatic News says: "The season of Italian opera at Booth's has only been partly successful. While Mr. Strakosch has not made any money, he has lost none, and will probably close up his two weeks in precisely the same pecuniary condition he came. The

probably close up his two weeks in precisely the same pecuniary condition he came. The disappointments as to Singer had a tendency to keep people away, and, of course, substituted operas were not given with the same care and preparation as they otherwise would have been. On Thursday night last Mile. Singer did appear, and made a positive and unquestioned hit, spite of the fact that she was still sick. Her Aida was a fine performance, musically considered. On the Saturday she was unable to reappear, and could not sing again on Monday night. She is promised for to-night, and will probably sing. The non-appearance of Singer has cost the manager in a round sum about \$10,000. Under the circumstances, of course, none of his other artists was completely satisfactory." MUSICAL NOTES.

The Swedish Ladies' Quartet will sing in Cleveland this week. The Yale College Glee Club will sing in New Haven, Conn., this evening.

The Strakosch troupe will be in Boston this week, opening with "Il Trovatore." "The Pirates of Penzance," Sullivan's latest work, will shortly be produced at McVicker's. Mrs. Louis Falk has accepted the position of soprano in the choir of the Church of the Messalah.

The Mapleson troupe will be in Cincinnati this week and in Detroit the first three nights of next week.

San Francisco will have this week Wilhelmj, the Colville opera buriesque company, the Emelie Melville opera company, and an operabouffe troupe.

the Colville opera burlesque company, the Emelie Melville opera company, and an operabouffe troupe.

The London Flouro says: "Unofficial paragraphs, which are beginning to appear in some of the American papers that Mmes. Patti, Nilsson, and Gerster will be members of Mr. Mapleson's American company next year, must be taken purely for what they are worth. There is, however, at present very little likelihood that the Americans will see more than one out of the three."

Mr. Adolf Liesegang, encouraged by the more than flattering success of his first series of chamber concerts during this season, has decided on giving a second series of three concerts in the Central Music-Hall, in order to make them accessible to a larger number of music-lovers than Brand's Hail can hold. Mr. Liesegang has associated with himself the well-known artists Mr. Rosenbecker, Mr. Aden, and Mr. Prignitz, besides the always welcome pianist Mrs. Kloes, and proposes to perform some of the gems of chamber inusic seldom, if ever, heard on this side of the Atlantic before. The first concert of the new series, for which subscriptions are being taken at the office of the hail, will take place on Feb. 17.

ST. LOUIS' GREATEST INDUSTRY. St. Louis, Feb. 1.—The Republican will publish to-morrow a review of the horse and mule lish to-morrow a review of the horse and mule market of this city, which shows an unprecedented increase in that branch of business. The receipts for January by river and rail were II,-8i6 head, against 3,855 for the corresponding month last year. In addition to these receipts it is estimated that enough arrivals were driven to the city to swell the total arrivals to fully 15,000. Buyers were present from all parts of this country, Canada. Mexico, West Indies, France, Germany, and England, all of whom bought liberally at prices satisfactory to sellers. The shipments by rail alone for the time mentioned were 8,256 head.

A GRAIN MERCHANT'S MISTAKE. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Henry E. E. Legraw, a commercial traveler, has brought action against James N. Rowan, grain merchant, to recover \$20,000 for alleged alienation of his wife. Rowan is a resident of Jamaica, L. L., a member of the New York Produce Exchange, trustee of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and is married, and has a family. A suit for divorce will also be instituted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The steamships Lessing and Canada, from New York, have arrived out.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—Arrived out, the steamers City of Berlin, from New York: Lord Gough, Philadelphia; Sardinian, from Baltimore.
HAVES, Feb. 1.—Sailed, the Westphalia, for New York.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, or a bruise, sprain, or cut, use "Brown's Household Panacea." A wonderful remedy. Price, 25 cents.

PARIS.

The Exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water-Colors.

Visit to the Gallery in the Rue Lafitte -Dore, Detaille, Vibert, and Leloir.

The New Ministry and the Old-Weather and Floods-Dramatic and Musical Bits.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—It used to be supposed that the French, however gifted they might be as sculptors, draughtsmen, and painters in oils, were behind certain other nations—notably the English—in the delicate and interesting field of water-colors. The water-color con-tributions to the annual Salons have generally been relatively insignificant. They have accordingly been treated by the hanging committees with scant ceremony, and stowed away anywhere, in cold and deserted gallering the scant cold leries, where few visitors ever had the courage to look for them. Last spring a gallant attempt was made here to remedy this state of things by private enterprise.

A WATER-COLOR SOCIETY. A WATER-COLOR SOCIETY, entitled the Societé d'Aquarellistes Français, was founded by a few of the cleverest and most popular French artists, among whom were conspicuous such men as Edouard Detaille and de Neuville, Vibert, Isabey, and Jacquet. An exhibition of works by these artists, whose names had been hitherto associated with quite a different department of art, was opened in the Rue Lafitte. The Aquarellistes in the Rue Lafitte. The Aquarellistes had a decided success. Encouraged by the result of their experiment, they have announced that a second exhibition of the same sort as the first will be opened at the Rue Lafitte on the 1st of March next. In the meanwhile they have put on view a charming collection of oil-paintings. There are not many of them,—probably sixty, all told,—but amongst the number it would be hard to point to half-a-dozen that are not perfect gems of art. The Aquarellistes are credited with an intention of withdrawing altogether in future from the big bazaars known as Salons. They complain, not without some show of reason, that in the Salon their works are utterly lost in a multitude of mediocre or vorthless daubs; and they last year came to the conclusion (which I take the liberty of considering extremely ill-judged and ego-tistical) that it would be infra dig. for them to continue contributing. In fact, they have retired under their tent, like they have retired under their tent, like Achilles, and, wrapping themselves in their own merit, have formed what looks at the first blush very like a mutual admiration society. However, with this part of the matter the general public has at present very little concern. All it need greatly care for is the broad fact that by seceding from their fellow-artists the Aquarellistes have given people an opportunity of enjoying

chiefly stocked. I notice a doleful expression upon the faces of the stall-keepers. The go far enough to match.

A collection of oil-paintings by a Water-location of pointing not him a name? I wendors of puzzles and pocketbooks are doing nothing at all; but the owners of those oddestablishments at which you gamble for two-penny glass vases and macaroons seem to thrive. On some of the boulevards it is impossible to approach the booths for the crowd round them,—especially in the Quartitier Latin.

Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust' has been revived at the Chatelet concerts. M. Pasdelou promises us a novelty from the pen of M. Saint-Süens for next Sunday,—a cantata entitled." La Lyre et La Harpe, 'the words of which have been borrowed from Victor Hugo. At the same time we are to have a point with the content and an attention to detail that would be most acceptable at the big shows in the Palais de l'Industrie. The seats are soft, yielding, and happily placed. The light is mellow and sufficient. The pictures, being few, are hung so that every point and beauty can be admired without effort; the catalogs are themselves without effort; the catalogs are themselves with the open and that t A CAPITAL EXHIBITION Foremost among them are six pictures by

Foremost among them are six pictures by GUSTAVE DORE, remarkable in many ways. They are, for Doré's, wonderful especially from their diminutive size. The largest and finest, a magnificent Scotch landscape, representing a barren and rocky ravine, with a frowning pinewood and a wild Scotch sky, hardly measures five feet by three. Of the others, three are certainly not eighteen inches in length, and these last are finished with the most scrupulous care. Jacquet has sent in half-a-dozen dainty portraits, one of which, a Peasant-Girl's Head, is not much inferior to anything of Greuze.

of Greuze.

EDOUARD DETAILLE, who contributes the most important work in the exhibition, shows us another of his wonderful military pictures, entitled "A Souvenir of the Great Maneuvres." It would pass muster almost anywhere for a Meissonnier, if it was not signed Edward Detaille. You have the same minute attention to detail in the painting, the same composition, the same manner. A group of mounted officers—consisting of a French Colonel and a knot of brilliantly-attired foreign military attachés—is watching the progress of a mimic struggle from the foot of a gray old windmill at the top of a grassy hill. Each European nation is represented in the group. The fine young fellow in the scarlet undress uniform is an Englishman. The horseman at his side is a Russian. Further on are an Austrian Uhlan and a Prussian, with several other foreign officers. In the picture, are two mounted French orderlies, turning their backs toward you. A group of peasants—who, to judge from their heated appearance, must have come a good way for their day's amusement—is curiously looking on, while the artillerymen in the middle distance work their guns. Behind all is a cloudy summer-sky. I would defy you to tell this pafnting from a Meissonnier if you are not an experienced painter or a professional arteritic.

critic.

De Neuville—who is in another way as remarkable a painter of military scenes as Detaille—was to have contributed no fewer than five works to the exhibition, but has sent in none at all. His name figures in the

than five works to the exhibition, out has sent in none at all. His name figures in the catalog nevertheless.

VIBERT

has seven small pictures hung, all good, and some exquisit, though in a not very lofty style. For instance, he shows us a "Monseigneur en Visite."—a satiric study of a fat Catholic Bishop on a visit to two fair and evidently wealthy members of his flock. Monseigneur lolls at ease upon a comfortable seat, while the ladies press him to partake of the good fare that is spread out on an adjoining table. Sly old rogue! This is a singular way of mortifying the flesh! The redrobed Cardinal in a picture near by, entitled "L'Amour des Fleuts," has more of the ascetic in him. "L'Ivresse Rose"—literally, "Pink Intoxication"—translated it does not read prettily at all, does it?) is a disagreeable but clever study of a young woman, slightly the worse for champagne, leaning against a window. The window-blinds, pink in color, are down, and the subdued light that steals through them throws a delicate, rosy tint on the white satin of the young woman's dress. The foreground is filled up by skillfully-draped green curtains. On the floor lies an empty wine-glass and a cushion. Nothing could be more effective than the harmony of faint greens and pinks in this fancifully-named production. Vibert is quite in his element when he keeps to these dainty trifles. When he ventures on huge affairs, like the never-to-be-forgotten "Apotheosis of M. Thiers," he is all at sea.

Jules Worms, another master of delicate genre painting, contributes a series of Spanish studies.

LOUIS LELIOIE,
one of the most promising and original artists in France, has a charming decorative.

one of the most promising and original artists in France, has a charming decorative panel, which he calls "La Pèche,"—"Fishing." A quaint couple—a middle-aged gentleman and a handsome dame, clad in the picture sque costume of the Sixteenth Century—are seated in a boat, fishing. The gentleman's eye is fixed attentively upon his bait, but the lady seems more intent upon the face of her male companion. I should not wonder if she were not "fishing" for the same sort of a fish as the gentleman. There is a peculiar beauty in the tone of the whole picture. Grays and yellows predominate, and the effect attained is delightful.

ful.

I was disappointed, rather, in the Isabeys exhibited. There are four of them,—characteristic enough of the eminent painter, but, unfortunately, rather too slovenly in execution.

One lady artist, Mme. Madeleine Lemaire,

has had the boldness to enter the lists with the Aquarellistes; but she does not shine by contrast with such "big" men as Detaille and Gustave Dore. Mme. Lemaire is best known, like most lady painters, by her flowers. In the present instance she has ventured into portraits, and, except in the case of a carefully-executed Head of an Old Peasant-Woman, with indifferent ill-suc-cess.

cess.
It is not very apparent that France has gained or lost anything worth speaking of by the recent

It is not very apparent that France has gained or lost anything worth speaking of by the recent

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

M. Waddington's rettrement has not been felt very severely. He was never considered, either by the public or himself, as an indispensable man. M. Leon Say's downtall must have been disagreeable to him and to Mine. Leon Say; but it has not overwhelmed us exactly. Neither are we absolutely cast down by the resignation of Gen. Gresley, the late Minister of Justice. It remains to be seen whether their successors will be an improvement on them, however. So far, political affairs are very much "as they were," apart from the question of persons. M. Freycinet, in passing from the Ministry of Public Works to the Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has not appreciably departed from the reserved, and indeed rather too modest, line of policy followed by his predecessor, M. Waddington. The chief effect of the change of Ministry has been to bring the Government more in harmony with the powerful Republican group that looks to M. Gambetta for its instructions. MM. Waddington and Leon Say were Left-Centre statesmen; and, as I suppose most of my readers know, the Republican Left Centre group in the French Parliament is that which most closely approaches the moderate Monarchist party. M. Freycinet and his colleagues belong to what are termed the Republican Left and Republican Union,—groups standing between the rather colorless Left. Centre, on the one side, and the Radical Extreme Left, on the other. It is generally thought here that the Freychet Cabinet will not have a very long lease of office. Why this should be, is not clear, unless it be because none of the members composing it enjoy very considerable popularity or pressige. No definit solution of the difficulties clouding the French political horizon can be expected until M. Gambetta takes the charge of public affairs into his own hands, by undertaking the test of corning a really stream and consideration. nit solution of the difficulties clouding the French political horizon can be expected until M. Gambetta takes the charge of public affairs into his own hands, by undertaking the task of forming a really strong and representative Republican Ministry. And this is precisely what M. Gambetta has not the slightest intention of doing for some time to come.

All the snow and ice has disappeared, the roads are free of obstruction, and fuel is no longer so scarce as it was. The damage done by the floods at the time the ice broke up in the Seine has been very great, but not nearly so great as the lively imaginations of some newspaper-correspondents would have us believe. In the west of France, though, especially on the road between Paris and Dieppe, the mischief caused by the inundations is immense. To that I can testify from visual experience. As I came along by rail from Dieppe to Rouen, the other day, I saw that the fields were flooded in many places for miles. The railway itself seemed in some danger of being washed away or undermined by the water. ITS USUAL WINTER ASPECT. THE CHRISTMAS-FAIR

away or undermined by the water.

THE CHEISTMAS-FAIR
on the Paris boulevards has this year been kept up for a good week longer than is customary. The ugly booths are still open, but I am afraid not very much business is being done in the pretty trifles with which they are chiefly stocked. I notice a doleful expression upon the faces of the stall-keepers. The vendors of puzzles and pocketbooks are doing nothing at all; but the owners of those odd establishments at which you gamble for two-penny glass vases and macaroons seem to thrive. On some of the boulevards it is impossible to approach the booths for the crowd round them,—especially in the Quartier Latin.

Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" has been revived at the Chatelet concerts. M. Pasdeloup promises us a novelty from the pen of M. Saint-Süens for next Sunday,—a cantata entitled "La Lyre et La Harpe," the words of which have been borrowed from Victor Hugo. At the same time we are to have a portion of Haydn's "Creation," with no less a singer than Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington. At the Opera the chief event has been the début of

here have now almost got over the little spiteful prejudice that led them to attack and cavil at Maurel when he made his first appearance at the Opera in "Hamlet." We hear less of Faure and more of Maurel now. "La Fille du Tambour-Major," Offenbach's pretty operetta, is running a triumphant course at the Folies. A new operetta, bearing a strong family resemblance to this work, was, by-the-by, produced at the Renaissance, under the title of "Les Vattigeurs de la 82me"; but, though the music of it has been composed by Robert Planquette, the author of "Les Cloches de Corneville," and though the libretto is from the practiced pen of Edmond Gondinet, the piece is a failure.

HARRY MELTZEB.

CANADA.

The Lumber Market-Remarkable Cases

change comes, to have a few moments to adjuthe disperies of the spirit before stepping in the presence of the Great King." This moral the remains of Col. Trusier were taken by spectrain to Connersville, his former home, accordanced by Judge Gresham, Wilson Morro Charles H. Fest. John A. Henry, Charles L. Hestein, J. B. Julian, John Coburn, George Chapman, Noble C. Butler, Conrad Baker, H. Newcomb, and William Wallace as pall-beare He was buried with Masonic honors.

SPORTING.

THE TURF. THE TURF.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The spring meeting of the Queen City Jookey Club takes place at Chester Park, June 1 to 5. The stakes now open, to close March 1, are: Ohio Derby, for 3-year-olds; Clucinnati Ladies' Stake, 2-year-olds; Burset House Stake, 3-year-olds, and Clucinnati Cup for Club Stake, 2-year-olds, and Clucinnati Cup for all ages, dash two miles and a half. Besides, there will be two purse races each day. THE OAR.

THE OAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The shell-race at Richardson's Bay, to-day, between Daniel Leahy, professional, and Henry C. Hoyt, a marine reporter of the Merchants' Exchange, for \$1,000 aside, five miles, turning stake-boat, was won by Leahy in thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds, beating Hoyt nearly three-quarters of a mile. Much money changed hands on the result. Leahy used a sliding and Hoyt a stationary seat.

COWLEY'S LITTLE LAMBS. What They Say of the Fold-Harrow ing Tales of Hunger, Abuse, and Suf-fering Told by Little Children in Court—The Shepherd Anxious to Stop

Further Proceedings.

New York Tribune, Jan. 29. New York Tribuns, Jan. 29.

The disappointment of those persons who came to the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Tuesday morning to attend the investigation into the affairs of the Shepberd's Fold, only to find it adalrairs of the Snepher's Fold, only to find it adjourned, did not prevent a large crowd assembling in the General Term room when the examination was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley had the prudence and taste to remain away. Mr. Jenkins took into court eight or ten of the children taken from the Fold, who seemed to be in excellent spirits.

when Justice Donohue came in, Mr. Fuller-ton, on behalf of Mr. Cowley, said that they were willing to stop at that point, and perm the Court to assign the care of the children any persons it thought best. He supposed the Society had no object beyond this, and he asked, therefore, that the proceedings should be arrested. Mr. Delafield said that that was putting the proceedings in the same shape as if no re-turn had been made. Under such circumstances the Court would feel called upon to complete

the investigation for its own information.

Mr. Fullerton—What will be accomplished by any further proceedings? It will only be a waste of time; it will call in question the names of persons who should be protected, and bring our matters which might better not be made public.

out matters which might better not be made public.

Mr. Delafield—When the officer of the Society first went to take the children out of the Fold Mr. Cowley charged him with perjury, and said that as soon as the court proceedings were over he would have a criminal prosecution instituted against him. When the examination was begun Mr. Cowley declared that he courted the fullest investigation. Now he asks to have it stopped. He doesn't come here in any spirit of penitence. He doesn't come here in any spirit of penitence. He doesn't come here in any spirit of penitence. Mr. Fullerton—Then I was wrong in saying that there was no object on the part of the Society's officers beyond obtaining control of the children. We are not here to conduct a trial for perjury. I am not aware that Mr. Cowley has made use of any such language as is attributed to him. What does the gentleman expect me to manifest in the way of penitence beyond what is indicated by this motion. It seems to me that the public good and morals demand that this examination should not be continued.

the arm and said. I wan't you to go home with me, and I will make you a new dress so that you can go off on a picnic. I was just coming out of school. Mrs. Cowley held me so tight that I cried, and a crowd gathered. Mrs. Cowley put me in a car and took me home with her. I said, 'I want to go back'; but she wouldn't let me."

"How did you like it at Mr. Cowley's?"

"I did't like it. I ran away three times. Once I went to the Home of the Friendless. I was taken back each time."

"Did Mr. Cowley ever whip you?"

"Yes, he held me on the floor between his legs, and whipped me with a switch."

"What work did you do?"

"I scrubbed and did the dirty work, took out dirty clothes and ashes, and other things."

"Did you see Mr. Cowley strike other children?"

"Yes. I saw him strike Emms Bowman, and break over her back a sky-rocket. I saw him beat John Campbell and the other boys. I heard Emma Bowman complain to Mrs. Cowley that the boys were coming down into their room at night, and she said: "Go away; that's all nonsense."

Fannie McCurdy testified that she was 15

The Lumber Market-Remarkable Cases
of Insanity—Ontario Dalrymen.
Special Diguistic 17 to Clisiogo Pribesa.

Orraw a, Pich. 1—There has been a very large
for the past for day, with a view of making
purchases. Owing to the recombination of the making
purchases. Owing to the recombination of the making
purchases. Owing to the recombination of the Michigan market, Ottawa offers the best in
dienements to buyers. The sales to far proportion
the Michigan market, Ottawa offers the best in
dienements to buyers. The sales to far proportion
the michigan market, Ottawa offers the best in
dienements to buyers. The sales to far proportion
the emission of the purchases.
Mostratah, Feb. 1—The Fish & Game Probetion Society Diguistic to The Chiego Tribuna.

Mostratah, Feb. 1—The Civil & Game Probetion Society the mater of the house bounded to the
control of the Dominion Government. It was
stated at the dimer of the child that the fishers
of the Dominion are worth \$15,000,000 a year, as
a shot sited in owner of the proper
tion, where he can be condicated by the Chiego Tribuna.

A short time ago, Defective Richardson, while
at the Bonaveniure Depoch hash a decauged,
soon learned that her mind was decauged,
soon learned that the firm expects to lead
woman who was standing with a valide beside
soon learned that the firm expects to lead
woman who was standing with a valide beside
soon learned that the firm expects to lead
woman who was standing with a valide beside
soon learned that the firm expects to lead
woman who was standing with a valide beside
soon learned that the firm expects to lead
woman who was standing with a valide beside
soon learned that the firm expects to lead
woman who was standing and the proper standing of learning of learning the proper standing of learning of learning the proper standing of learning the learning of learning the learning of learni

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M. Washington Mean Time, Feb. 1, 1880. O O O D Arrows point in the directed in blowing. Feathers upondicate wind-force. Light BRECKENRIDGE Bar 30.25 MILWAUKEE CHICAGO DES MOINES DESEQUED TO BANKE BOA TOLEDO AVENPORT LEAVENWORTH Old Missoury & INDIANAPOLIS Topeka New Albany LOUISVILLE FT.CIBSON NASHVILLE

Time. Bur. Ther. Hu. Wind. Vet E'n. Weather Time. Bur. Ther., Hu. Wind. Vet E'n Weather.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.-1 a. m.-For To and the Ohio Valley, slowly falling barometer and slight rise in temperature, northeast east winds and increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain or snow.

For the Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, low but slow temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in northern portion.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and slightly was eather during the day, with southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the North and Central Pacific Coast region, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

For the North and Central Pacific Coast region, big lumps, and when I came up Mr. Cowley took the scuttle out of my hand and kicked it down stairs. He had in his hand a bag of crackers, and he hit me over the head with that, and kept on beating me for a good while.

Each succeeding witness seemed to be a smaller girl. Gussie Sweeny, who was very small for a child 12 years old, said that her father worked in a furnace and was very poor. When she went to the Fold she was well, but soon she had a diseased head. "I attended to the coal in the cellar," she said. "Mr. Cowley said that he would give me three cents for doing this work, but he didn't." [Laughler.]

Justice Donohue consented that five of the children from the Fold should be put into the care of their parents, as the latter had desired it. The investigation was then adjourned until next Saturday morning. One noteworthy circumstance during the examination was the omission of all cross-examination of the children. Mr. Fullerton asked them no questions.

After the adjournment in the case last Saturday, Mr. Cowley called at the Controller's office and asked for the money due the Shepherd's Fold from the legislative appropriations. The Courts have not yet settled the question as to who actually should have the control of the Fold, and the request of Mr. Cowley was, of course, denied.

REDUCING COMPOSITORS' WAGES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Sentinel has reduced the price of composition to 20 cents per 1,000 cms. Its employes refused to work at this price, but their places have been filled with non-Union men.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 1.—John W. Ha to-day, of consumption, aged about 45 years. He served the city as Marshal for a considerable number of years, and for a time acted as Deputy United States Marshal.

DAMAGED BY A WIND-STORM. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A terrific wind-storm set in this morning and lasted all day, doing considerable damage to property. The weather to-night is very cold. The wind has somewhat

A Motor Which, the Inventor Declares, When Once Started Will Run Till I Wears Out.

When Once Started Will Run Till I Wears Out.

New York Sun.

All day yesterday the small rooms of Albert Pietrowski, at No. 26 Spring street, were crowded with visitors who had gone thither to see the new motor that was advertised in the Sun on Monday. Mr. Pietrowski is a Pole. He is an engineer by profession, and has been in this country sixteen years. He has devoted his leisure hours to the elaboration of his invention.

The model that he exhibited yesterday consists of a pair of hollow metal wheels, four feet in diameter, which revolve on the same axis, but in opposit directions. The moving power is nine metal balls placed within the wheels so as to bear the rim down at first, and then gravitate toward the axis, where a side groove runs the balls off to a grooved radiu of the Mreting in the opposit direction. Four balls were placed in the grooved radiu of the first wheel and four in the radii of the second, and when momentum had been galned the ninth ball was added, to give additional power. To the axle of the wheels, which is also the axle of smaller grooved wheels that regulate the speed of the machinery, the shafting is applied.

"Give me a cast-iron wheelsixty feet in diameter," said Mr. Pictrowski, "and I will show you a motor of 300 hers.-power, that requires nothing to keep it in operation. It will continue to run until the material wears out."

Soveral of the engineers who witnessed the working of the Pietrowski machine yesterday were sanguine in the opinion that for all practical purposes, leaving out the engine of the locomotive and the steamboat, it will be found of great value.

Mr. Bryant, of Bryant & May, lucifer-match makers will recent a \$5.000 teature of Mr. Gled.

Mr. Bryant, of Bryant & May, lucifers match makers, will present a \$5,000 statue of Mr. Gladstone to the London district known as the Tower Hamlet. A picture has been painted in London of Mr. Gladstone trying on a new hat presented him by a body of admiring workmen, while Mrs. Gladstone gazes in mute admiration on a gift of woolen hose.

"I believed it was my solemn duty to rid his wife of such a tyrant," is an Oregon murderer's defense. But his disinterestedness is questioned on the ground that he lost no time in marrying the widow. BUSINESS NOTICES. .

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for cousumption. asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS. CARSON, PIRIE

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peoria-sts.,

NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE, North Clark and Erie-sts.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. 'The Golden Opportunity

LINENS And Housekeeping Goods EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE

DEPARTMENT DURING THIS SALE. Notwithstanding the enormous advance in Linen and White Goods during the past six months we are determined to offer our immense stock of Towels, Table Linen, Napkins, and Quilts at lower prices than ever quoted before the raise.

Ladies will do well to call and examise the Bargains, whether intending purchasing or not.

or not. 1 Case Loom Dice Table Linen, extra heavy, at 35c; good calue at 55c per yard. 2 Cases Half Bleached Table Linen, satin Anished, at 50c; lowest price ever sold for, 75c. 85 Pieces finest quality Barnsley Bleaches or Unbleached at \$1; worth \$1.50.

125 Doz. Towels, All-Linen Damash or Huck, full yard long, at 12 1-2e each; hard been selling for 17e. 200 Doz. Damask or Huck Towels, autro-large, 25c, well worth 50c. 35 Doz. Huck or Damask Towels, with the fringes, worth \$1; reduced to 50c. 100 Doz. 5-8 All-Linen Napkins, 75c per doz.; usual price \$1.35. 50 Doz. 5-8 Double Damask Napkins, \$1.78; this is a great bargain, as we have sold them freely at \$9.25.

3 Bales Toilet Huck Crash, 16 inches wide, at 5 1-2c per yard; sold by the bale at 7c. 75 Marseilles Quilts at \$1.95; former price 98 Marseilles Quilts, slightly soiled, largest size and extra heavy, \$2.35 each; good value for \$3.50.

A large lot of Embroidered Plano and Table Spreads reduced over 25 per cent. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BOTH STORES. Rupture -- Side Reward.

We will bind ourselve to pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an Inguinal Herais that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RWTENTIVE COMMON-SINE TRUSS, potented July 5, No.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,

Or. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING OWS SOUTH OR CHILDREN

SOOTHING SYRUP.

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Coite, Diarrhoza, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

23 GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

24 None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

he outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Excellent

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hourseness &c BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.) BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitzning and Preserving the Teeth

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Produce Markets Steadier, and Tene Higher.

Provisions Active-Grain Rather Quiet. FINANCIAL.

country inst week about as received, and did not send ew York. New York exchange sold be-e banks all the week below the cost of oling currency to New York, and as the end of week approached dropped to par on act of sales by banks which wished to accuted currency for the settlements of the first of month. The latest sales were at 250 per premium. The Board of Trade requirements loans increased for the same reason, were not as heavy as last month. In tral, the tendency of the money maras been toward greater case. Rates have incid 687 per cent on the street and 788 per at the banks. The expectations of great me of our financiers do not believe that y will be for years as cheap as it has been 1853. An enormous amount of capital is into railroad building, new iron mills, mind all sorts of enterprises, and the monease that comes from stagnation of industry likely to be seen soon in the future. Chickenings continue to show a great increase usiness, and last week were \$25,50,000, and \$12.000 for the corresponding week of nount. On this subject the last num-chicago Mining Review says the large of new mining companies organized in the increasing list of companies ntion, showing, as it does, the impact of that Chicago has gained as a favorable atre for the transaction of mining business. It have every reason to believe, from present that this husiness here is destined to

exas bonds and stocks, the Herald says per cent due on the first mortgages will be d on Feb. 1. This would bring the market ce of these bonds to about 96, which is tainly reasonable for a first-class 7 per cent ts for the enactment of a new National

has received a report of the Committee New England Shoe and Leather Associa-sion Merchants' Association, and Boston Association on the formation of a Na-akrupt law, based on that of 1867. The district Judge, who shall receive salaries, ice expenses. It also provides for clerks Bankruptey Court, with fixed salaries enses, to be paid by the Govern-tors' Committee of Direction, with ation as a majority of the cred-

tors shall authorize; Supervisors and Assignees obe compensated without fees.

The United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, ports that in Belfast there has been a great all of money made in American securities, if they will continue great favority.

ndy declared for the past half-year show that, spite of the low rate of interest, the profits salized have in general been equal to those of se last half of 1878,—a time when the value of coney was exceptionally high. This result can two been attained only by a very conderable increase of the business done, and we may add that bankers, than none are in a better position to the actual state of the man correct opinion of the actual state of the transport of the immediate future. Lastly, the loard of Trade returns for December show that he improvement which set in in July continued than accelerated rate to the value of the exports, or instance, being nearly twice as great as in toversher, and being much more than twice as reat as in any previous month. In the imports, lso, there has been an enormous increase since opte ther; and this is not due solely to augmented purchases of food, for the imports of he raw materials of manufacture—such as coton. dax, hemp, raw silk, and wool—have also

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK.

COLLECTIONS a specialty. Business from Banks and Bankers solicited. Satisfactory Business Paper discounted. Corre-

New York. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Excha ALBERT M. DAY, Mar

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Las for sale a large line of choice 6 and 7 per cent
Railroad First
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Elwankee & St. Paul late, bearing 7 per cent, due in
1908, are for sale at 1806 and interest.

SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and
BUT COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER
CENT BONDS.
An squally good security, bearing higher rate of

CHARLES HENROTIN,

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

highest market price for Chicago City

school Bonds, and Fulton County Sa. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bar

NEW YORK.

per, 5@5% per cent. exchange, 80 days, steady at 482%

B. & 754 C. P. bonds.
824 U. P. firsts.
318 U. P. firsts.
67 U. P. land-grants.
67 U. P. sinking funds.
21 Lehigh & Wilkesbar
23 St. L. & S. C. firsts.
774 C., C. & I. C. second

New Orleans, Jan. 31.—Sight exchange New York \$2.50 per \$1,000 premium. Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 483. FOREIGN. 894; Reading, 3514.
Amount of builion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £3,000.
PARIS, Jan. 31.—Rentes, 82f.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city

during the twenty-four hours ending at 1880. 1879.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 hs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liv-

ments of wheat at points named Saturday: 187.470 149,590

bu; oats, 10,614 bu; corn-meal, 1,224 pkgs; rye, 3,180 bu; barley, 80,424 bu; malt, 7,628 bu; pork, 72 brls; beef, 2,350 brls; cut-meats, 2,229 pkgs; lard, 617 tes; whisky, 2,471 brls. Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; cats, 1,000

Comparison. The weights are gross:

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

159-50.

766 lbs meats, 2,052,688 lbs cheese, and 1,062,452

The New York Tribune of last Thursday says:
At present there are 58 steamers, 50 ships, 451 barks, and 58 birgs in this port, which is the largest fleet of vessels ever known to be in this harbor at any one time, making an aggregate tonnage, exclusive of the steamers, of 550,000 tons. The shipping interests are suffering more than any other, not because bread-stuffs are too high, but because of the lack of export demand. Shippers have reduced their freights is impossible for even the reduced their freights is impossible for even the reduced their freights are too the following the steamers to get cargoes sufficient for balance. The area and say that if there was a sharp export demand rates would again be increased to a figure which might justly be complained of by the merchants. It is believed that the markets will become firm and steady in a few days, and then the export demand will be increased. The actual export from the seven Atlantic ports—Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans—last week was: Wheat, \$50,005 but the United Kingdom and 484,34 but the United Kingdom and 78,37 but to the United Kingdom and 78,37 but to the United Kingdom and 78,3125 but to the Continent.

The following is an extract from a Liverpool

The following is an extract from a Liverpool

closing firm at \$1.3% can or solven from the first fir

seller March, closed at \$6.52\\. Long at \$6.27\\ loose and \$6.57\\ boxed; Cum\$7c boxed; long cut hams, \$655\\. Bacon quoted at 585540 lears, \$65540 for hortribs. Tigetive for short clears, \$65540 for hortribs. Tigetive for short clears, \$65540 for Grease—Was quiet at 65656 for white, 5665540 for good yellow, and 45656 for white, 5c for yellow, and 456 for horwn, with sale of 30 pkgs packers at 5c. 358.00 for horms, with sale of 30 pkgs packers at 5c. 358.00 for extra mess, and \$140.0315.00 for homs.

Was quoted at 650540 for city and 556500

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was dell, with only a light local trade Exporters were doing nothing, ciaiming to have no or-ders at the prices asked. Sales were limited to 35 bris winters at \$6.75; 1,025 bris springs, partly at \$6.39; and 100 bris rye flour at \$4.50. Total, 1,60 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.00\(\text{c} \), 25 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.25\(\text{c} \). do at \$5.35@5.75.
OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars bran at \$12.75@13.50 per ton; 1 car middlings at \$16.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.50 per ton free on board

corn-meal was nominal at \$150 per ton free on board cars.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and much steadier; it advanced \$1c, fell back \$1c, and then reacted \$1c, closing \$1c, above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were dull, though cargoes were noted as being steady, and private a relief to the public telegrams called it steady. Our receipts were small, but our stocks appear to have increased fully 100,000 bu during the week. It was, however, understood that prominent local firms were ready to buy in the neighborhood of \$1.30 for March, and this sustained the market by reducing the number of sellers. There was also less anxiety about depression due to large deliveries Monday, the February deals being considered to be mostly settled up. Cash wheat was tame, with little offered; closing at \$1.19\% for No. 2, and \$1.0\sigma(1.0\sigma(1.0)) for for \$1.20\%, and reacted to \$1.21, closing at \$1.19\% for No. 2, and \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for March, and coording to local to the settlement of \$1.20\% for No. 2 and \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for March, and the seller february sold Mag H. \$1.20\% for No. 2 and \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for March, and reacted to \$1.21, closing at \$1.2\% for No. 2 and \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for March, and the seller february sold Mag H. \$1.20\% for No. 3 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for March, and \$1.2\% for No. 3 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 2 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 3 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 2 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 3 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 2 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 3 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 2 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) for No. 3 at \$1.0\sigma(1.0) fo

GENERAL MARKETS.

| Receipts, phigo. | Past week | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 BAGGING-Remains quiet, with no quotable change CHEESE—Firmness continues to pervade this man ket, and we again advance our quotations. Full cream are now held at 14%@15c, and part skims cannot be ha

under 125ce 13c. There is a common the second of the secon Lackawanna, range and Lackawanna, nut..... Erie and Briar Hill.....

Brazil block. 5.50
Wilmington. 4.00
Wilmington. 4.00
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were easier, selling at 8568N-5c, and lard tierces at \$1.05.
DRESSED HOUS—Were in fair demand and firm at \$1.90a.50. The offerings were larger, and packers and shippers were buying.
EGGS—Were steady at 1364c, the cooler weather arresting further decline.
FISH—Rujed steady and firm. Trade is fair. Stocks, both of lake and sait-water cured fish, are lighter than in past seasons at a corresponding period, and under an active demand there would very likely be a pretty general advance. We quote:
Whitenish, No. 1, 9'-bri. 5.00
Whitenish, Kanily, 4' 4'-bri. 5.00
Mackerel—Blooter, shore, 4'-bri. 10.25
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, '4'-bri. 5.00
Mackerel—Large family. 10.10
Mackerel—Large family. 10.10
Mackerel—Large family. 10.10
Mackerel—Large family. 10.10
Mackerel—Po. 1 bay, kits. 75
Mackerel—No. 1

Dates
Figs, layers
Turkish prunes, old.
Do, new
Raislas, layers, new
Raislas, London layers, new
Raislas, Valencia, new
Raislas, loose Muscatel, new
Zante currants, new
Domesti

Apples, w bri, is considered as a considered as a series of a considered as a considered as and were without animation. Sugarrate and dropped down another ice. New i asses continues very firm. Within the g the market has advanced fully 5c, and is upward. The general market was repute following revised quotations:

irst and second clear rough, 1 inch hird clear do.....

salt. W brl .

LIVE STOCK.

..13,478 17,989

..296,941

ST. LOUIS.

bogs Active and firm; light shipping, \$4.3034.57 king, \$4.3034.45; butchers to select, \$4.4534.60; re-ts, 2,000; shipments, I,800. CINCINNATI.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31,—Hogs—Steady at

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR-No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 9s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 10d. Corn-New. No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 10d. Communew.
No. 1, 5s 5d; No. 2, 5s 45d; old, No. 1, 5s 5d.
Phovisions—Pork, (3s. Lard, 3s 5d.
Liverpool., Jan. 3l.—Cotton—Firmer at 754374d;
sales 10,100 bales; speculation and export. 2,000; American. 6,000.
LONDON, Jan. 3l.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 27s 5d 627s
doi: 10.000 No. 10.000 No

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Nominal at 1746-18c. Futures firm: February, 13.00c; March. 13.00c; April, 3.35c; May, 13.75c; June, 13.00c; July, 14.00c; August, 13.55c; May, 13.75c; June, 13.00c; July, 14.00c; August, 14.00c; August, 15.00c; May, 13.75c; June, 13.00c; May, 14.00c; August, 15.00c; May, 14.00c; August, 15.00c; May, 14.00c; August, 15.00c; May, 14.00c; August, 15.00c; May, 14.00c; May, 14.0

18.00c. FLOUR-Market dull: receipts. 9.000 bris; superfine State and Western, \$4.556.55; common to good extra, \$4.556.55; cy extra Ohio, \$5.556.55; k. Louis, \$5.50 (\$9.91). Silmnesoto patent process, \$7.008.51; k. Louis, \$5.50 (\$9.91). Silmnesoto patent process, \$7.008.51; is. Ohio, \$1.500 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.81; ungraded whiter red, \$1.500 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.81; ungraded white, \$1.300 bu; \$1.500, \$1.00 bu; ungraded white, \$1.300 bu; \$1.500, \$1.5

fair and market firm.
PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 10%; crude,

iteam 5. 90.

BUTTER—Bull and unsettled; Western, 15@27c.
СИКЕБЕ—Firm; Western, 105@104/c.
WHISKY—Nominal at 81.4.
METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchar ngot iake, 24%c: Scotch pig dull at 25@35c; Amequiet but firm at 37%/640c; Russin sheeting, 15%c.
NAILS—Cut, 8.15@6.25; clinch, 8.25%7.8. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—FLOUR—Firm, but no export demand; Western supers, \$4.75@5.00; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$5.50; good, \$6.62%; choice, 8.87%; fancy, \$7.00; Ohio family, good, \$7.006,71.29%; Minnesota patent process, \$7.75@8.00. Rye flour neglected; \$4.75@6.00. GRAIN-Wheat irregular and feverish; No. 2 red, in elepator, 84.45; No. 2 red, January and February, 84.42 bid, 81.43 asked; March, 81.434 bid, 81.44 asked; April, 81.45 bid, 81.47 asked. Corn firm for local trade; West-ern mixed on track, 57c; ungraded, 694c; sail mixed, January, 50c bid, 80c asked; February, 854c bid, 594c

asked: March, 50% bid, 55% asked: April, 54% bid of asked. Outs in fair demand; stained, 50% after third, 40% of the first holee, 17622c. EGOS—Quiet; Western, 156154c. CHRESE—Firm; creamery, 1446144c. PETHOLEUM—Market dull; refined, 8c. WEISKY—Market dull at \$1.00. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 bris; wheat, 6,

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, La., Jan. 31.—Flour—Quiet but steady; superfine, 84.75@5.00; XX, 85.50@5.75; XXX, 85.75 @6.00; high grades, \$6.00@6.75. Ghain—Corp quiet and weak at 53@56c. Corn-Meal—Higher; \$1.25@3.30.

HAY-Market dull; prime, \$20.0024,00; choice, \$27.00. PROVISIONS-Pork quiet and weak; old, \$15.00213.25; new, \$13.50. Bacon-Market easier; shouldess, \$540; ciear rib. 79607%c; clear. 7568c. Lard quiet; tierce. 7568c; keg. 856c. Bulk-meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, loose at \$4.004.55; packed, \$4.054; clear rib. 65667c; clear. 75674c. Hams—Sugar-cered steady with good demand; carvased, \$560.05c. BHAN—Market easier at \$4.875664.55.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.0561.10. GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 1356605c; Sugars quiet and weak; cistern bottom, 45665c; interior, 55c; common to good common, 656605c; veillow clarified, 856685c. Molasses quiet; common, 85646c; fair, 3568c; centrifuxal, 3566c; prime to choice, 46650c. Rice—Market dull at 556675c.

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Jan. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2
Western winter red, spot, January, and February,
\$1.40; March, \$1.562.45%; April, \$1.4562.45%. Corn—
Western dull and lower for futures; spot and January,
\$7c; February, \$5%e bid: March, \$5%e bid; April, \$3%e
\$5%e; May, \$5%e55%e; steamer, \$6%e. Oats quiet and
steady; Western white, \$6%0c; do mixed, \$76.48c;
Pennsylvania, \$56.50c. Rye dull at \$86.50c.

HAY—Unchanged.
Phovisions—Quiet and without change.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed,

PROVISIONS—Quiet and without change.
BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western pe
10:6:36:; roll, 18:6:26:
EGGS—Easier at 14c.
PETBOLEUN—Unchanged.
COFFER—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Steadier; A soft, 9:6c.
WHISKY—Dull at 81.11:6:1.12.
FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.
RECEPTS—Flour, 13:26 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu;
SALES—Wheat, 436,700 bu; corn, 161,300 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 436,700 bu; corn, 161,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Jan. 31.—FLOUR—Easter and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red. \$1.21% cash and
January; \$1.27% Easter and unchanged.
\$1.05% 1.07% April: \$1.05% 1.05% Mary; No. 3 do. \$1.17
bid. Corn fower; 35% cash; 346.35% February; 35%
635c March; 35% 346.37% Mary; 35% June. Oats lower;
35% 35% cash; 366.35% February; 35% March. Rye
firm; 30c asked. Barley unchanged.
WHISKY—Ouiet at \$1.07.

firm; Soc asked. Barley unchanged.

Whits Y-Quiet at \$1.07.

Provisions—Pork lower; jobbing, \$12.65@12.70. Dry salt meats better; \$4.004.10, \$4.50@15. \$1.00@17.

Bacon steady at 546, 7366, \$7.50@7.55. Lard dull at 746 asked.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 4.000 bris: wheat, 11.000 bu; corn, 151.000 bu; coats, 20.000 bu; barley, 3.000 bu.

Shifpments—Flour, 4.000 bris: wheat, none; corn, 200,000 bu; coats, 16.000 bu; rye, 5.000 bu.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3L-FLOUR-Firmer and un

farch.
LIVE HOGS-Firm at \$4.25@4.50.
DRESSED HOGS-Firmer at \$4.90@4.96.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 4.500 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley 4,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 5,500 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu; bar-ley, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O., Jan. 31.—COTTON—Firm at 1254.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; \$1.28. Corn heavy at 42c. Oats in fair demand at 40c. Rye dull at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Steady at 1346. FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat steady at \$1.30. Corn quiet; white Rye lower; Sc.

HAY—Steady at \$16.00@18.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$13.50. Lard steady; choice leaf, tierce, Sige; do keg, Sc. Buik meats quiet; shoulders, \$46.00%; clear rib, 66.00%; clear, 66.00%; bloom quiet; shoulders, 55.00 dear rib, 76.00%; clear, 76.00%; WHISKY—EL.03.
WHISKY—EL.03.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 whiteWabash, \$1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.25; No. 2 red winter, February, \$1.274; March, \$1.204; April, \$1.334; May, \$1.354; Western amber, \$1.27; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.20. Corn dull; high mixed, \$10; No. 2 above 10 to 10 to

Special Dispotch to The Oricago Tythoma.

KANAAS CITY, Mo., Jan. SL.—GRAIN—The Price
Ourrent reports: Wheat—Receipts, Alli bu; shipments, 630 bu; lower: No. 2 cash S.Lit. February.

PEORIA.

PRORIA, Jan. 31.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high-mixed SaxSide; mixed, SidSide. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 38d Side. Bye scarce and firm; No. 2, 755(4)7546. Highwines—Dull; sales 300 oris finished on the saxis of \$1.05. New offered at \$1.054. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—FLOUR—Dull. GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; ex-hite, \$1.23; February, \$1.234; Marthite, \$1.23; February, 51.202; May, \$1.314; milling, No. 1, nominal. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—GRAIN — Wheat steady to. 2 red, \$1.2461.26. Corn weak at 37630c. Oats stead

BUFFALO. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—PETROLEUM—Firm; quota-tions unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 194c. PITTSEURG, Jan. 31.—PETROLEUM—Active; crude, \$1.15 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 75c. Phila-81.15 at Parkers to delphin delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 31.—PETROLEUM—Market opened active, with \$1.10% asked, advanced to \$1.12%, closing at \$1.10 bid for old. Shipments, 46,000, averaging 44,000; transactions, 400,000.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Jan. 3l.—Cotton-goods market continues active and prices very firm. Hill's and Pride of the West bleached cottons further advanced. Prints active and several makes advanced 3/c. Gingms and dress goods in brisk demand and firm. en's wear woolens fairly active and very firm. For-m goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 31.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

THE COURTS.

Anna Bergis filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Henry Bergis, asking for a divorce on the ground of conviction of felony. Antonio Geraci also asks for a divorce from his wife, Emily, the cause being desertion.

Judge Barnum Saturday granted a divorce to Elka Levy from Siegfried Levy on the ground of desertion, and to Doretta Kaufert from William Kaufert on the ground of oruelty.

ITEMS. In the case of The People's Railway Comparagainst The Joliet Street Railroad & Car Man ring Company a decree was entere ero confesso before Judge Biodgett nkins appointed Receiver under a

UNITED STATES COURTS. Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson began a suit Sat-rday against Isaac Epstein to recover \$1,500. A discharge was issued Saturday to Charles

Alfred P. Wurts began a suit Saturday for 15,000 against Charles W. Speer. Watson S. Hinkier filed a bill against Alice Kearns, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Kearns, deceased, W. H. Cushman and wife, William T. Dickey and wife, and a large wire, william T. Dickey and wife, and a large number of others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$18,875 on the east ten acres of the south sixty acres of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, 39, 12; also that part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, 39, 12; also that part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, 39, 12; hip east of the centre of the Desplaines River and north of a line drawn east and west, distant seventeen chains ninety-seven links north of and parallel with the south line of said quarter-section.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Annie J. Maxwell, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to John Berry, Jr., his boud for \$1,000 approved, and the consent of the father given.

In the estate of Catherine Kernan, the will was proven and admitted to probate.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers. JUDGE BLODGETT—937, 938, 940, 941, 944, 953, 84, 955, 956, 958, 950, 964, 969, 975, 975, 981, 982, 988, 989. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motio JUDGE GARY-224, 225, 226, and 268

JUDGE GARY—24, 25, 25, and 26 to 630, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call 340, 431, 445, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452.

No. 427, Dworak vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Hailroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 305, Clark vs. Cash, and calendar Nos. 28, 28, 20, 24, 27, 20 to 45, included Nos.

and 216. No. 1,704, International Bank vs. wasa, on trial.

JUDGE TULEX—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Common law cases Nos. 198, 201, and 204 to 222, inclusive, except 210, 211, 213.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE BLOT

LEMARS AND OKOLONA.

Lemars.

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel (Staineart).

If it had been niggers who had been counted out in Maine, they would have staid counted out. If old Hayes had not been a conscience-

stricken coward,
The Maine rebellion could not have lasted One hundred thousand nigger voters ju-dictionally distributed through New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, would contribute

THE MAN WITH THE STEEL JACKET. While tumult, and riot, and treason saturted the wild northeast winds, And Yankee civilization stood trembling ts boots, The Man with the Steel Jacket, Sashed and sworded,

Stepped quietly to the front,

And, waving his glittering blade in the air, Ordered a halt.

Ordered a halt.

"Know all men by these presents," said he, "for the time being I am the State of Maine, and this," shaking the shining steel, "is its Constitution."

"Twas thus that Maj.-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain,
The Man with the Steel Jacket, became Military Autocrat of Maine.
The flash of his sword sent a thrill of relief to every city, town, village, and plantation in Maine, for they felt the need of something Greater than the Constitution,—A Strong Man.

Even the angry factions bowed down before the

fore the
Epauleted Dictator, and
Halled him as the deliverer of the State
from civil war.
He seized the State in the name of a

He seized the State in the name of a
Supreme necessity;
And it was truly funny to see the constitutional and unconstitutional Legislatures and
Governors
Getting down on their marrow-bones before the
Mailed and belted Warrior,
Begging for recognition.
The Dictator
Ordered the rival Legislatures to send a
statement of their claims to the
Supreme Court, and,
Having secured their opinion,
He would give in his decision.
Now, the Supreme Court of Maine has no
more right, either by its Constitution or the
practice of civilized society,
Than had the Man in the Moon
With the organization or membership of
the Legislature;
But a greater than the Constitution—a
Major-General, with several rows of bright
buttons and a cocked hat—so ordered, and
From his sworded tongue there was no
appeal.
They did so, and in due season laid the

From his sworded tongue there was no appeal.
They did so, and in due season laid the judicial idea at his feet.
He gently lifted the lucky fellows selected by this Tribunal into legislative chairs,
Told them they were the only genuine legislators, and
Set them to work.
The Man with the Steel Jacket then retired, and

The Man with the Steel Jacket then retred, and
New England was saved.
Three times three and a tiger for Maj.-Gen.
Joshua L. Chamberlain.
For President,
Ulysses S. Grant, the Man on Horseback.
For Vice-President,
Joshua L. Chamberlain, the Man with the
Steel Jacket.

Okolona.
Okolona (Mus.) Southern States (Dem.).
Cassar had his Brutus,
Lincoln his Booth,
And Grant will be bored through with a

stalks forth in the purple robes of Royalty.

The last man of you that shoulders a shot gun in behalf of your gory god will be hu down like dogs, and massacred with

We of the South propose to follow the bent of our own sweet will; and if you of Yankee-dom foot it down this way, and begin to plunge around with your swords, and torches, and muskets, as you did in 1861, we will neither give nor take quarter. The black flag will be run up, and you will be shot do wherever you show your hoofs. This is our.
our country, and, by the Eternal! you shall
be taught that it is OUR country, if a bullet
has to be sent through the black heart of the last Stalwart in Yankeedom. To Purgatory with this conciliation busi

When the Yankees sue on their marrow. when the Yankees sue on their marrow.
bones for peace at any price,
And show fruits meet for repentance by
helping to restore the Government to its glorious ante-bellum orbit,
Then will our people forgive the
Red-handed and

Robber-hearted
Unionists of Yankeedom.
Otherwise the South of to-day will teach
her children and her children's children
To avenge the last red drop of Confederate
blood that consecrates our battle-fields. blood that consecrates our battle-fields.

While the South is getting her share of West-Point cadets, well-informed correspondents report that most of them are no more to be trusted than were their fathers before them. Saould the history of '61 repeat itself, it is thought that the majority would be no more reluctant to cast heir swords in the scale of treason than were Twiggs and Lee, Beauregard, Sidney Johnson, and Van Dorn.—Albany Journal.

The first allegiance of a cadet is fortuned.

The first allegiance of a cadet is due to the State of his nativity or adoption;
And, if he should draw his sword against that State, in behalf of your Accursed, and Thrice-accursed, Union.

Union.

He would be a traitor.

And would deep the death of a traitor.

Thank God! the coming generation of Southrons know this as well as their fathers

know it; And they will fight you as their father fought you,.

If you again attack the
Shrines and
Wiresides Of our beloved land.

Of our beloved land.

NULLIFICATION — THE XIVTH AND IVER
AMENDMENTS NOT RECOGNIZED AS LAW
IN THIS QUARTER OF THE REPUBLIC.
Figures in the South show that entire State
Legislatures have not only been threatened, but
actually seized upon and taken possession of, by
the Bourbons. Besides this they have taken
from the Republicans at least twelve United
States Senators, forty Representatives, and fifty
Electoral votes. And this is not all; for it also
appears that these colossal usurpations have
been obtained by the political disfranchisement
of more than a million voters.—Washington (D.
C.) Republican.

Procisely sir!

Precisely, sir!
Precisely!
And how is your tupenny government commy to help itself?
You say that this is a nation
With an

That straddles things from the Canada line o Key West; That it is SOVEREIGN, And all that slushy sort of

ture, orders that a thing shall be

So;
For instance, to illuminate, it usure the sower to regulate the Right of Suffrage,
By declaring the Darky a voter.
Thereupon the people of the Fifteen Commonwealths of the Old Confederacy rise usures and puissance. monwealths of the Old Confederacy rise u in their royal puissance, And nullify this mandate of your misb

What then?
Can the nation muster the United States
Army together to enforce its behests?
Not much, old man,
And you know it.
Can it reach and master the matter through
the machinery of its ram-shackle old courts?
Not a bit of it, Captain,
And you know it.

And you know it.
It has tried itself at these tricks, and it has ime.
Hasn't it?
Honor bright!
What can it do?
Not a dashety-blank-blank thing str.
Why?
Recense it is your a nation:

Why?
Because it is Nor a nation;
Because it is Nor sovereign;
Because the States are supreme, and propose to maintain their supremacy at whatever cost of gore or gold.
That's why!

The pimps and parasites of your nation, with its little bit of a shrunken up

with its little bit of a shrunken up
n,
May go on, as they have been going, and
Mend it here,
Tinker it there, and
Solder it in the other place,
But the old machine won't work, and
there's no use talking.
You traitors have tried threats,
But we didn't scare;
You have tried conciliation,
But we didn't slobber;
Never once!
We don't propose to be
Dismayed by bayonets, or
Hornswoggled by olive branches,
In this matter of mongrel voting.
The bastard Democrats up your way may
declare and swear by all the giddy old gods
that ever squatted on the high Olympus that
we have accepted the Amendments;
And now and then a Southern Brigadier
may tune his reed to the same ravishing
melody;
But the hard, bold, rigid fact remains that
we have NOT accepted the Amendments,
and, by the Holy Three in One, we
Never,
Nev

Will. In defiance of Death, Hell, and the Grave,

Grave,
Our grand, heroic people will keep the
Africau disfranchised and dependent as long
as our pianet swings in purple space.
It is just as you jot it.
There has been,
And still is,
And forever will be,
A practical disfranchisement of a million
of darkies.
Your XIVth and XVth Amendments are
not worth a Continental counterfeit,
And, what is more and better, they never
will be.
They were shot into ribbons in the Revolution of 1875,
And they are trampled into the mire whenever our white people march to the ballotbox.
And this thing will continue through all

And this thing will continue through all

And this thing will continue through and the coming years, Glory to God!

The United States of the South have made up their minds in this matter,
And you may as well grin and bear it like a little man.

Bring on your Guns, and
Knives, and
Torches;
Strengthen your Government till it grinds
you into serfs and slaves;
Present Grant with all the
Flum-jacks and
Toggery

Toggery
Of a monarch,
But the Master-Race of the Solid South
will forever king it over their former chaltels.
This is the law and the gospel of the whole
business; and it would be wise and well for
you to get it by heart, or it will be rammed
down your throats at the point of the bayonet.

Not to Be Trifled With.

The stage from Santa Fé, rolling gently along through the clouds of dust which belong to that region, pulled up suddenly to allow a traveler in a long imustard-colored duster to ascend. He was, of course, an English tourist, and observed to his neighbor: "Rum place I stopped at for refreshment just now. Woman they call Ax-Handle Fun. She's got a big ax-handle, and it the unwary traveler objects to the hash, she lays him out with it. I didn't grumble much myself, for I noticed that her husband's head looked like a prize pumpkin."

The young son of Mr. Abraham Gifferons, farmer near Sterling, Ill., had the misfortune to cut himself very severely in the leg. St. Jacobs Oil was applied at once, and, although the wound was a very deep one, it was healed in a few day without festering. "St. Jacobs Oil is now to boss' in the surrounding country," says Mt.

OVER-SUN

How Haralson, o Was Bulldoze of an Elect

An Illustration of Political Moral South.

Present Position

Lesseps Panam Scheme A Budget of Interesti

from England a Contine Largely-Reduced B by the Pacifi

Company

The Price of Iron per Ton During Week.

Millionaires from tending to Locat York City

WASHINGTON HARALSON WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. ngs in the House this m-ulogies on the late Rush began, were not entirely su-becasion. There was the on the part of members pre-bills and resolutions, and memorial from Jere Harals Mr. Shelley. Haralson is was a member of the Forty and claims that he was buil rights by Shelley in the 1 uction of the me

forth a number of allega the found abundant cons to such a proceeding. Mr. sented the paper, claimed t sented the paper, claimed to to be presented to the Hou to the time-honored preceptined in pamphlet form a Elections Committee. After proceeded some time, a many the memorial on the transfer of Mr. Shelley's freeded out of order, made the point that or a single member the memoriand then must go into the reustained this view, whe manded the reading of the reading of the research of the strength o

GHT THE OPPO BROUGHT THE OPPOSE and it was finally agreed might be printed for the a tee, just what was first of fer. The memorial is not it Shelley and his colleague to be very much afraid wanted to stipulate offensive to "Gen." Si printed. Mr. Haralso forth that in countia large number of votes was to make the record sta Haralson, 6.540; Henry, The registration shows the white voters in the district.

GREATER THAN THE in the district. Immediate tion, Haralson filed a note Shelley, but could find. Peace who would take the witnesses. At last Jud First Judicial Circuit, in that capacity, whereupo morial says, had all Harals dicted and put in jail. He and his attorney indicted charge. Haralson, while engomery to Selma, was met and told to leave the count

gomery to Selma, was met and told to leave the count on PAIN OF D He then went back to Mon to Washington. He app from the Selma Datly Tim which shows the animu faction. It charges him negroes to riot, with asking troops to overawe the pehim to leave the country a laims that Shelley instigation him, which resulted state of things:

First—All lawful means right to a seal in the Hou lives have been overthroningatory by Gen. Shelley friends.

Second—It is impossible law to take depositions in son of the fixed and avower political and personal frien in the district to deny the fand political rights.

Third—That Shelley us money to make his (Harapossible.

The editorial, which is memorial, contains, among language, the following:

Now, Jerry, you devil, you before you know it, will be hake.

Again:

before you know it, will be sake.

Again:

Now, while we will not adv you, we are free to say that your present course, and it shed no tears over your demind the do tears over your demind the firm of Sheldon & Washing after the interest Immediate. Transportation home to-morrow convinced be favorably reported by Means Committee. Mr. Mo to report it favorably to the Republican members of the indicated their intentions and Morrison thinks that with his New York influshed to oppose the demand will son had a conference ary Sherman also, who sa ion was asked he should mend the bill, and that the which had been made the treasury Department should mend the purpose. Mr. he had always voted for su in Congress, and that

Mr. Wilson appeared also the Illinois Club to-night a Mr. Wilson appeared also the Illinois Club to-night a provisions of the bill as some members of the dillinois Republican Congreless act as a unit in support it is not probable, however and Means Committee caport of the Sub-Committee caport of the Sub-Committee the occupied with the settle question, of the refundit sariff on steel rails.

THE ISTHMUS OF ASSISTANCE OF THE STHMUS OF ASSISTANCE OF A SEMENA, THE COLOMBIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE ASS THE ISTHMUS

eth propose to follow the bent et will; and if you of Yankee-bwn this way, and begin to with your swords, and torches, as you did in 1861, we will or take quarter. The black up, and you will be shot down how your hoofs. This is our, ad, by the Eternal! you shall it is OUR country, if a bullet brough the black heart of the Yankeedom. with this conciliation bust

at any price, at any price, uits meet for repentance by re the Government to its glon orbit, people forgive the

d Cankeedom. South of to-day will teach her children's children last red drop of Confederate orates our battle-fields. brates our battle-fields.

h is getting her share of Westill-informed correspondents ref them are no more to be trustir fathers before them. Should repeat itself, it is thought that
id be no more reluctant to cast
the scale of treason than were
a. Beauregard. Sidney Johnson,
Albany Journal. lance of a cadet is due to the ity or adoption; ald draw his sword against alf of your

a traitor, eserve the death of a traitor the coming generation of this as well as their fathers ight you as their fathers

ack the NOT RECOGNIZED AS LAW ITER OF THE REPUBLIC. South show that entire State not only been threatened, but an and taken possession of, by esides this they have taken licans at least twelve United forty Representatives, and fifty And this is not all; for it also ese colossal usurpations have the political distranchisement million voters.—Washington (D.

ir tupenny government gois is a nation * s things from the Canada line

ion," to use your nomencla-

o illuminate, it usurps the the Right of Suffrage, e Darky a voter. people of the Fifteen Com-ne Old Confederacy rise up

is mandate of your misbe muster the United States enforce its behests?

vit. self at these tricks, and it has performance with its comb l-feathers bedraggled every

o? -blank-blank-blank thing, str.

nor sovereign; tates are supreme, and pro-in their supremacy at what-e or gold. d parasites of your nation, t of a shrunken up they have been going, and

e, and other place, nachine won't work, and king, we tried threats,

ose to be ayonets, or by olive branches, of mongrel voting. Democrats up your way may ar by all the giddy old gods don the high Olympus that d the Amendments; then a Southern Brigadier reed to the same ravishing bold, rigid fact remains that accepted the Amendments, Three in One, we

eroic people will keep the hised and dependent as long-ngs in purple space.

rill be, sfranchisement of a million and XVth Amendments are tinental counterfeit, more and better, they never t into ribbons in the Revolurampled into the mire when-people march to the ballotwill continue through all ates of the South have made

n this matter, as well grin and bear it like

ur Government till it grinds
and slaves
with all the

er-Race of the Solid South and the gospel of the whole would be wise and well for heart, of it will be rammed at at the point of the bay-

Be Triffed With.

Santa Fé, rolling gently along is of dust which belong to that suddenly to allow a traveler in colored duster to ascend. He regilish tourist, and observed "Rum place I stopped at for thow. Woman they call Axis, and the regilish to the hash, she it. I didn't grumble much ced that her husband's head e pumpkin."

of Mr. Abraham Gifferons, a ling, Ill., had the misfortune to severely in the leg. St. Jacoba t once, and, although the wound one, it was healed in a few days . "St. Jacobs Oil is now the rounding country," says Mr.

OVER-SUNDAY. How Haralson, of Alabama. Was Bulldozed Out of an Election.

An Illustration of the Tone of Political Morals at the South.

Present Position of the De

Lesseps Panama Canal Scheme.

A Budget of Interesting News-Items from England and the Continent.

Largely-Reduced Rates Offered by the Pacific Mail , Company.

The Price of Iron Advanced \$2 per Ton During the Past Week.

Millionaires from California Intending to Locate in New York City.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The proceed ings in the House this morning before the eulogies on the late Rush Clarke, of Iowa, egan, were not entirely suited to a funeral ecasion. There was the usual inclination on the part of members present to introduce bills and resolutions, among which was a nemorial from Jere Haralson, of Alabama, who is contesting the seat now occupied by Mr. Shelley. Haralson is a colored man, was a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and claims that he was bulldozed out of his rights by Shelley in the last election. The troduction of the memorial, which sets forth a number of allegations against Shel-

VIGOROUSLY COMBATTED BY THE DEMOwho found abundant constitutional objections to such a proceeding. Mr. Keifer, who pre-sented the paper, claimed that it came to him to be presented to the House, and, according the time-honored precedent, should be nted in pamphlet form and referred to the lections Committee. After the debate had Elections Committee. After the declate had proceeded some time, a motion was made to lay the memorial on the table, which, to the surprise of Mr. Shelley's friends, the Speaker decided out of order. Mr. Frye then made the point that on the request of a single member the memorial might be read, and then must go into the record. The Chair sustained this view, whereupon Frye demanded the reading of the memorial. This

and it was finally agreed that the document might be printed for the use of the Committee, just what was first claimed by Mr. Keifer. The memorial is not formidable, though Shelley and his colleague, Manning, seemed to be very much atraid of it. Manning wanted to stipulate that nothing offensive to "Gen." Shelley should be printed. Mr. Haralson simply sets forth that in counting the returns a large number of votes were thrown out, so as to make the record stand: Shelley, 8,115; Haralson, 6,540; Henry, Greenbacker, 314. The registration shows the whole number of white voters in the district to be 6,800; colored, 23,000; so that Shelley's vote was considerably BEOUGHT THE OPPOSITION TO TERMS, GREATER THAN THE TOTAL REGISTERED

white vote in the district. Immediately after the election, Haralson filed a notice of contest with Shelley, but could find no Justice of the Peace who would take the affidavits of his witnesses. At last Judge Craig, of the First Judicial Circuit, consented to act in that capacity, whereupon Shelley, the memorial says, had all Haralson's witnesses indicted and put in jail. He also had Haralson and his attorney indicted on a trumped-up charge. Haralson, while en route from Montgomery to Sefma, was met by an armed mob and told to leave the country

ON PAIN OF DEATH.

He then went back to Montgomery, and then

ON PAIN OF DEATH.

He then went back to Montgomery, and then to Washington. He appends an editorial from the Selma Daily Times of July 30, 1878, which shows the animus of the Shelley faction. It charges him with inciting the negroes to riot, with asking for United States troops to overawe the people, and warned him to leave the country at once. Haralson tlaims that Shelley instigated these attacks upon him, which resulted in the following state of things:

First—All lawful means of establishing his right to a seat in the House of Representatives have been overthrown and rendered nugatory by Gen. Shelley and his political friends.

Second—It is impossible under the existing

friends.

Second—It is impossible under the existing law to take depositions in these cases by reason of the fixed and avowed purpose of the political and personal friends of Gen. Shelley in the district to deny the freedmen all civil and political rights.

Third—That Shelley used large sums of money to make his (Haralson's) success impossible. possible.
The editorial, which is appended to the memorial, contains, among other threatening language, the following:
Now, Jerry, you devil, you are in danger, and, before you know it, will bite yourself with a make.

Now, while we will not advise any one to shoot you, we are free to say that if you continue in your present course, and it is done, we shall thed no tears over your demise. ALDRICH'S BILL.

ALDRICH'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Sheldon & Co., who has been looking after the interests of the Aldrich Immediate-Transportation bill, leaves for home to-morrow convinced that the bill will be favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Morrison has decided to report it favorably to the full Committee. Republican members of the Committee have indicated their intentions of approving it, and Morrison thinks that Fernando Wood, with his New York influence, will not be to oppose the demand of the West. Mr. Wilson had a conference to-day with Seereary Sherman also, who said that if his opinion was asked he should favorably recommend the bill, and that the hostile criticisms which had been made by anybody in the Treasury Department should not deter him from that purpose. Mr. Sherman said that he had always voted for such measures while in Congress, and that

in Congress, and that

THE APPROVED THEM NOW. Mr. Wilson appeared also at the meeting of the Illinois Club to-night and explained such provisions of the bill as were not clear to some members of the delegation, and the Illinois Republican Congressmen will doubtless act as a unit in support of the measure. It is not probable, however, that the Ways and Means Committee can act upon the report of the Sub-Committee for at least two weeks, as the entire time of that Committee occupied with the settlement of the sugar question, of the refunding bill, and of the tariff on steel rails.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL. THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Señor Arctemena, the Colombian Minister Resident, said to a correspondent of The Tribune last night if France should ever seek to exercise a protectorate over the De Lesseps Canal project it would not be by reason of any warrant given in the concession to M. De Lesseps, and that the Colombian Government would, he felt confident, be ready to act with that of the United States in support of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. Such a contingency he regards as very far removed from the realm of probability. The compact with De Lesseps makes provision especially calculated to guard

AGAINST SUCH INTERFERENCE.

provides that all questions involving the
erest of the Canal Company as opposed to

United States of Colombia shall be tried in the local courts, and furthermore provides that no pretext shall be found in the terms of compact for interference by the Canal Company with local political affairs. Seflor Arosemena holds that full guarantees of neutrality already exist by treaty between his Govurnment and that of the United States. The terms of the treaty of 1846, he says, guarantee this in express terms, while the Clayton-Bulwer treaty makes Great Britain a party to the maintenance of neutrality.

The talk of the last few days of a possible war with France or with some other Euro-pean nation in consequence of the operations of De Lesseps on the isthmus is

of De Lesseps on the isthmus is

ENTIRELY UNWARRANTED

by any facts, and and does not probably originate from any responsible official authority. It is said at the State Department that no negotiations of any Rind are in progress to which this Government is a party in connection with the canal scheme. Certain persons in and out of Congress are, however, moving in the matter, probably inspired by the belief that the project contains great possibilities in the way of money-making, and it is well to be early in the field in some way. The matter is universally considered one of great importance, but nothing warranting an attitude of belligerency exists at present.

Be Lessepe' present arranded the interest.

present.

De Lesseps' present errand on the isthmus is to make a survey in accordance with the terms of his bargain with the Colombian authorities. He has fired off a few mines for seenic effect, and to keep up the courage of his backers, but has not begun the actual work of cutting the canal, and may never do so.

THE CENSUS-TAKERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—There is little

WASHINGTON, D. G., Jan. 31.—There is little doubt that the delay in reporting the nominations of the census-takers for confirmation is due to the fact that the Democrats are insisting that one-half of the nominations shall be Democrats, no matter to what part of the country they are to be appointed. Some of the Illinois appointments have been withheld at the instance of Senator David Davis.

LATERIES.

Gen. Beauregard, who for several years has permitted his name to be used by a Louisiana lottery institution controlled by Charles Howard, appeared before the House Post-Office Committee to-day and delivered a long speech in defense of lotteries and in antagonism to the bill prepared by the Postmaster-General to prevent the mails from being used by lotteries and other fraudulent concerns. Gen. Beauregard will probably remain here the greater part of the winter to look after the interests of this lottery, and use his influence with his former comrades in arms to defeat the postal authorities.

CABLE CLIPPINGS. ENGLISH POLITICS.

LONDON, Jan. 81.—The week's political interest is divided between the Liverpool elec-tion and the opening of Parliament. Every preparation is being made to enhance the interest and add to the splendor of next Thurs-day's ceremonies. The Queen's ap-pearance is due to Lord Beaconsfield's entreaties, and is intended to emphasize her known approval of the Ministerial foreign policy. The Lord Chamberlain is overwhelmed with applications for places in in the House of Lords. Besides the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the, Prin-cess Beatrice, and perhaps the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, now in Paris, will be present at the ceremony. The Queen proceeds in state from Buckingham Palace to Parliament, but drives there direct by the park route, having refused to pass through the streets, remembering her last UNPRIENDLY RECEPTION.

She remains in London one night and returns to Osborne on Friday. The Queen's speech is expected to recommend several important measures, Lord Beaconsfield desiring to persuade the country he is sincerely desirous to make the session fruitful, but not seriously expecting to pass them. The proposal to abolish primogeniture to facilitate the sale of lands, with a bill to permit life-tenants to dispose of their interest, will undoubtedly be brought forward, relying on the Peers to re-RELIEF MEASURES ARE TO BE PROMISED TO

The criminal code will receive a prominent place in the Ministerial program. An announcement is expected that the British forces will retire from Afghanistan after crushing military resistance and recognizing some native ruler, but retaining sufficient frontier. Sundry measures dealing with English local government are expected, including County Boards, valuation, the metropolitan water supply, and perhaps a redistribution of vacant seats in the House of

redistribution of vacant seats in the House of Commons.

The Irish members threaten obstruction from the start, proclaiming their intention to oppose the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The Ministers hope to counteract this by sympathetic declarations regarding the Irish distress, accompanied by promises of substantial relief. The Liberal leaders intimate that the Government must henceforth fight obstruction without Liberal help. Although Lord Beaconstield is ill with gout, he attended the Cabinet Council to-day. Lord Salisbury was absent. He is suffering from bronchifis, and is unable to leave Harfield.

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION is appointed for next Friday, the Tories having hastened the day from the alarm at the improving chances of the Liberals since Lord Ramsay secured the Irish vote. Few Liberals believe it possible to overcome the Tory majority. Many persons object to Lord Ramsay's compromise with the Home-Rulers. Lady Ramsay, who is young and pretty, is energetically canvassing for her husband. The Earl of Derby having authorized the statement that he hopes for Ramsay's success, he is bitterly attacked by the Tory organs. The Liberals expect to win the seat at Southwark which has been rendered vacant by Mr. Locker's death.

rendered vacant by Mr. Locker's death.

THE LAND QUESTION—

Irish and English—is daily increasing in importance. It is understood that Mr. Bright's colleagues accept substantially his scheme to aid tenants in purchasing farms by Treasury loans. The question is discussed in speeches, pamphlets, journals, books, including a valuable treatise by Arthur Arnold, "A Free Land" appeal.

ing a valuable treatise by Arthur Arnold,
"A Free Land" appeal.

A FRESH QUARREL

has broken out between M. Gambetta and M.
Jules Simon. There will probably be a coalition in the French Senate between lukewarm Republicans and reactionary members. President Grevy and M. Gambetta remain friends.

MINISTER LOWELL

is expected in a fortnight. He will present
his letters and have an audience with the
Queen at Osborne. He will then return to
Madrid and fetch his wife, whose health,
after eight months' severe illness, is daily
mending. She will probably be unable
to bear the London climate. Mr.
Lowell will try to find a suitable
seaside place for her, perhaps the
Isle of Wight, while he temporarily takes a
home in London himself. Society is preparing to give Mr. Lowell a brilliant welcome.
A letter to-day from an important country
house says much eagerness is expressed
to know both Lowell and his works.
The German Ambassador declares he is
most desirous to give Mr. Lowell a friendly
reception, thereby carrying out the Emperor's
and Prince Bismarck's well-known wish to
cultivate good relations with America. The
Maemillans announce a new edition of
Lowell's poems in three volumes, with the
author's approval and editorship.

Attacks continue in the press on
THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH MANAGEMENT.
Numerous letters are published daily. Mr.
Preece and the postal electrician's attempted

Numerous letters are published daily. Mr. Precee and the postal electrician's attempted defense is pronounced unsatisfactory, and a Parliamentary inquiry is urged.

Parliamentary inquiry is urged.

DISCOURTESY.

The Duchess of Edinburg, although several days in Paris, omitted to call on Mme. Grevy. The French consider this a marked discourtesy, and intended to discredit the Republic socially. The Duchess excuses herself on the ground of her mother's illness, but she appears in rank Bonapartist houses. The Queen's request that Sir Evelyn Wood should accompany the ex-Empress Eugenic to Zulu is similarly interpreted in France.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

A variety of rumors are afloat concerning

A variety of rumors are affoat concerning this measure. The Austrian journals unanimously agree it is intended as a menace to France. Russian organs affect to believe an attack upon Poland is proposed. Prudent people incline to discredit all stories of the

The Liberte has a temporate article this morning viewing Germany as a camp bristling with cannons, as a Power reigning by force, and relying on force for its prestige. La France is content to urge in a quiet and sardonic way that the French army should be better organized. The radical newspapers congratulate the country on the fact that the time has passed when the habitual rudeness of Prince Bismarck could create any commotion. In a word, the general temper of French sentiment is indifferent to the movement in Germany, and it is universally believed Bismarck is making ostentatious preparations with a view to frighten his neighbors rather than that he is meditating any scheme of actual warfare. Of

it would be hard to say the same. Herr Flichs and Dr. Heilberg head a strong opposition, who regard the measure with positive disfavor. They notice that Austria is prolonging to ten years the term of military service purely as a consequence of her alliance with Germany. They wait with anxiety for the next development, and at the same time refuse to admit that any great uneasiness is felt. So the Kolnische Zeitung, anticipating their objections, explains that a strong army is a necessary corollary to the dissolution of the alliance of the three Northern Powers.

The Golos recommends cinciliation. Poland is viewed as an indisputable element of Russian strength, and Germany is strengthening her forts along the Vistula as well as in Alsace and Lorraine. Von Moltke has described the situation in a sentence. "War," he says, "can only cease with centuries of education and development, and the burdens imposed on Germany are necessary to the stability of her Empire." But these burdens are not merely military. It was not wholly to discuss the Army bill that Prince Bismarck and the Crown Prince held their interview on Thursday. It is not simply with an eye to her frontiers that Germany is watching the debates between Austria and Italy, and, as GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION

AUSTRIA DEMANDS GUARANTEES AUSTRIA DEMANDS GUARANTEES
from the Court of Rome against the Panslavist movement, she is sending the Crown
Prince to effect an amicable understanding. Nor can any consideration
of foreign politics be as momentous as the bitter controversy which
is expected at Berlin on the Church question,
and for the sake of which the Chancellor is
once more courting the Liberals. Indeed,
France knows perfectly well that Germany's
hands are already full; that her statesmen
are at a loss to

DEVISE MEANS OF TAXATION for the proposed military increase; that she has for the present ceased to coin silver, and that unless the new petroleum wells in Han-over satisfy the expectations now formed of their capacity, the Empire will soon fall into great financial distress. THE ENGLISH CAMPAIGN.

THE ENGLISH CAMPAIGN.
The English newspapers are filled with speeches of Conservatives and Liberals. These may be considered the skirmishing fire preceding the great struggle. In Parliament the Liberals denounce Lord Beaconsfield for ruining England, while the Conservatives are loud in their praise of the Government for preserving the peace of Europe, and vindicating the glories of the ante-Napoleonic days. It is generally believed that the Premier will endeavor to take the wind out of the Liberal sails by proposing a scheme of relief for Ireland at the opening of the session, repeating former maneuvres in giving a relief for Ireland at the opening of the ses-sion, repeating former maneuvres in giving a reform bill even more comprehensive in its character than imagined by the Liberals. This intention has been much dis-cussed, the papers some time ago saying that the Prime Minister, the Duke of Mariborough, Mr. Lowther, and Lord Cairns had agreed upon a legislative settlement of THE IRISH LAND QUESTION

which would leave the Liberals, even if they eventually came into power, nothing to do. The Irish members intend that Ireland shall be the first subject of discussion when Parliament opens. They have resolved to offer an amendment to the Queen's speech demanding that the Irish question shall take the precedence of all others.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a strong article, entitled "English Parties and Irish Revolution," in which it is said that the country has a right to demand on the meeting of Parliament that all political parties represented in the House of Commons shall be forced to declare through their leaders their relation to MR. PARNELL AND HIS AGITATION.

"It cannot be questioned," the Pall-Mall Gazette goes on to say, "that he movement led by Mr. Parnell has now assumed proportions of public danger. His enterprise is daily growing more dangerous. It is accompanied by systematic resistance to law, and is carried on by appeals to a foreign country, thought by him to be hostile to the British Empire, and the object of which is nothing less than revolutionary transformation of society by the destruction of one of the accepted forms on which society is based." The Lord Mayor of Dublin writes to the effect that English people fail to realize the gravity of the Irish crisis, and that except prompt assistance be forthcoming tens of thousands of Irish people must

He complains that England has contributed less to the Mansion House fund than Melbourne. There is general complaint respecting the paucity of English subscriptions. It is believed that it is occasioned by serious disturbances in Ireland and the agitation set on foot by Parnell. Lord Godolphin Osborne reports that the distress is vastly underrated. It is unfortunate quarrels have a sen in the management of the different Irish relief funds, and it is hoped the Government will devise some method of concentrating the various charities under one general head.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS SURELY DIE OF STARVATION.

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS
has sent £5,000 to Ireland by the hands of a special agent to insure the proper distribution of her munificent contribution.

England is strengthening her fleet in the China Sea. A swift cruiser-steamer, making sixteen miles an hour, has just left for China. England is strengthening her navy in every possible way. Much anxiety is felt in reference to Lord Lytton's New-Year's speech about Afghanistan, especially regarding the intimation of a continuation of the war before England sheaths her sword. This is regarded to presage

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION IN RATES BY THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Directors met to-day and agreed upon the circular to be sent out to shippers at once, saying that on and after the 11th of February the Company will be prepared to name rates of freight from New York to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, and to contract for the same with shippers for a term of twelve months from that date. No definit schedule of freight-rates was decided the 11th of February the Company will be upon, for the reason that the vessel sailing the 10th inst. is already full. Between now and the 11th another meeting will be held, and the extent of the reduction contemplated be determined. It was decided, however, to cut down the fare of steerage passengers \$5 below the amount previously stated. The rate will be \$75 for first-class and \$35 for steerage from here to San Francisco, and these go into effect at once. The fact that the Company expresses a willingness to make contracts for twelve months ahead was pointed to by one of the officers as proof of the unalterable determination to carry on to the bitter end the war now inaugurated with the railroad companies. The existence of such contracts would, he said, leave no loophole for compromise, and the merchants might therefore rest assured that the days of extortion have passed forever. The Directors were, he asserted, firmly convinced this was the only remunerative course to pursue. Under the old contract the steamship company was allowed 600 tons of freight per vessel. To get around this, the railway companies were in the habit of sending lots of scrap-iron and other undesirable stuff, and if the steamship company refused to carry the material a claim was set up that it had violated the agreement, and when it sought to get its money under the stipulation it was refused. Disputes over this question were constant, and the result was that the Steamship Company was glad to compromise for whatever it could get. Under the contract with the Panama Railroad Company, the Steamship Company pays the latter the fixed sum of \$60,000 per month, and consequently it will cost no more to transport across the isthmus 100,000 tons of freight and an equal number of passengers than it would five tons or five passengers. Should say is expected, the new order of things result in largely-increased business, the Company has prepared to meet it by entering into a contract with John Roach & Son, whereby these gentlemen agree to furnish all the first-class vessels—qual in size upon, for the reason that the vessel sailing the 10th inst. is already full. Between now

and appointments to the City of Para and Rio de Janeiro—such increase may make requisit. During the past year the Chinese traffic of the Company has largely increased both ways, and on the last trip of the City of Pekin the total receipts were \$123,000, of which \$80,000 were net profits. The Australian business has also more than doubled, and the indebtedness of the Company has decreased so that it now amounts, all told, to less than \$1,500,000. of which \$1,400,000 are due to the Panama Railroad Company. A proposition is now under discussion to fund this indebtedness, and thus lift the bill of sale on the property of the Company given to the Panama Railroad Company at the time of the purchase of the vessels of the Panama Transit Company.

property of the Company at the time of the purchase of the vessels of the Panama Railroad Company.

ADVANCE OF TWO DOLLARS PER TON IN HON LAST WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—11 seems hardly possible that iron can go any higher at present, but the wants of consumers have already put it up another \$2 this week. There is now none left at the furnaces, and they are sold so far ahead that they are utterly indifferent to any future orders. This has made the market a little quieter, but any increase in the demand from the West, which seems to be still in want, may send prices still higher. It is felt that the needs of consumers will fully keep pace with the supply during the coming year, and that prices cannot materially fall, if, indeed, they do not go higher. The question is still one of the possibility of filling orders rather than of price. In all varieties of manufactured iron prices are well held up to the highest point. In plate and tank from alone is there any slackness in orders. For sheet-iron orders have been declined, nearly all the mills being sold up to May. Orders for bar-iron are placed subject to the price at the time of delivery, manufacturers declining to name any figure now. Steel rails are up to \$80 or \$85, at which price English rails can be imported, but the price has gone up abroad quite as fast as in this country, the talk of a reduction of duty having bounced the price \$12.30 a ton in a single week. The mills have all the orders for iron rails that they can fill, and refuse orders at less than \$70. Over 60,000 tons of old rails have been sold during the week, many of them to arrive, at \$44 or \$45, at which price steel rails could have been bought in the summer. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone has saved \$1,000,000 on contracts placed in the weather is reducing consumption 1,000,000 tons a month. The result is the advance in the price of lump and steamboat for furnaces of 25 cents a ton, with a reduction of 10 cents to 30 cents on prepared coal, to take

CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRES LOCATING IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—James R. Keene, D. O. Mills, and other San Francisco millionaires, have been residing here for some time past, and it is stated to-day that other prominent capitalists from the Pacific Slope will shortly make their homes in New York. James C. Flood, the Bonanza King, is reported as coming soon, and the family of O'Brien, the deceased millionaire of San Francisco, may be expected any time. It is also said that a few years will see the rich men of other places settling down in New York. Several Boston capitalists are expected shortly. The reason for the influx of such people here is said to be the superior facilities of New York for business, and this city is now and always would be the Paris of the United States.

Mills has bought a magnificent house on Fifth avenue, opposit the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and one block below the new Vanderbilt house.

It is said Flood has been perentiating for a NEW YORK CITY.

Cathedral, and one block below the new Vanderbilt house.

It is said Flood has been negotiating for a place a few blocks above on the same street, and nearer Central Park. There was a report that ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, intended coming to New York to reside, but an intimate friend denies this, and claims that Stanford's interest is identified with the Pacific Slope, and he is sure of remaining there.

OUR IMPORT TRADE.

A Complete Explanation of the Aldrich Bill—It Will Do Away With the Vex-ations Importers' Bonds, and Relies On the Security Given by the Com-

mon Carrier.
In view of the interest excited in this and mediate Transportation act of Congressman Aldrich, and the efforts now being made to secure its early passage, a reporter yesterday devoted some time to securing information from customs officials, importers, and brokers on this subject. The bill as prepared embraces so many technicalities, and terms unknown to the average importer, that its importance has not been s generally recognized as it should be, even by the most interested class. A series of interviews with those best informed on the subject has been boiled down into a more con-

densed form.

The Immediate Transportation bill of Mr. Aldrich supposes the voyage of original im-portation to close only with the arrival of the goods at the point of destination. It pro vides, in furtherance of this idea, that foreign goods consigned to importers in the interior, as shown by the ship's mani-fest, shall be transferred directly from the ship to the car in which they are to be transported to the West. The language is imperative, and is intended to prevent any delay in the shipment be yond the necessary identification of the packages with the description given in the manifest. No entry is required and no bond pro-

vided for. Under the present system, which is known as the pro-forma entry, as adopted in 1870, the St. Louis or Chicago importer is obliged to furnish a bond with two sureties in penal sum of double the invoice value of the merchandise, with the duty added. The present measure contemplates the do-ing away with the pro-forma entry, relying on the bond which the com-mon carrier is bound to give under either the old or new systems. The Western importers complain justly of this entry and importers complain justly of this entry and bond at the seaboard port, for during the past year these bonds footed up nearly \$25,-000,000. For every dollar of this amount two sureties signed bonds for the Western importers. At the same time it is easily to be seen that these bonds, although oppressive to the importer and the cause of much delay, are in no sense relied upon for the duties, but for the safe delivery of the goods only, for so soon as the goods are actually delivered a landing certificate is issued which cancels the seaboard bond, As a species of protection to the revenue it is simply a second bond for which there is no need.

NOT A SINGLE BOND OF THIS CHARACTER has been prosecuted since the law was put

for which there is no need.

NOT A SINGLE BOND OF THIS CHARACTER has been prosecuted since the law was put into operation. The Aldrich bill does away with this bond of the importer, and relies on the bond of the common carrier, proportioned to the value of the goods, for the protection of the revenue and for the collection of duties upon goods lost or stolen in transit. The cars must be sealed and locked, under either plan, and be under the exclusive control of the customs officials. The officials at this port say that there is not an instance on record where the common carrier has failed to pay promptly a demand for goods not delivered from any cause whatever. The Treasury has never brought suit upon an I. T. common-carrier's bond, because there was no need of it.

What the importers complain of regarding the present antiquated system is that the proforma entry at present required makes it necessary for them to send their invoices and bills of lading to the port of arrival. The goods are delayed until the entry is completed. There are standing orders of the Department that the liquidation upon an actual entry for consumption or warehousing. When the I. T. entry covers twenty or more cars, the Western importers

suffer again. The papers, which consist of copy of entry, invoice, bill of lading, and manifest for each car, are not supposed to be sent by mail until the last car has been started on its journey. Owing to this restriction it frequently occurs that from one-half to three-fourths of the goods will have been received at the port of destination fully a week before the receipt of the papers, and the importer is unable to offer entry. The Government has taken his papers, and from this cause alone visits uron him a delay of ten days or more. The importers here claim that they are innocent parties, and that the law is a stupid and senseless relie of antiquity, for it compels them to send the invoices to New York, where they are of no possible use, and then fails to provide for their prompt return to the importers when they must have them to make entry with.

The Western importers and customs officers see in the Aldrich bill a correction of this unbusinesslike procedure on the part of the Government. There is, they say, no necessity for a pro forma entry, and hence the new law leaves it out, as well as the importer's bond for double the value of the goods with the duties added.

On the part of the customs officers, it is claimed that when the present law was passed, July 14, 1870, the Eastern officers groaned in spirit as they pictured the prospective losses to the revenue should the Western importers be permitted to bring their goods to their own doors without paying tribute to the New York Custom-House. They say that during the eight years that the law has been in practical operation the Government has experienced

No DIFFICULTY IN COLLECTINE its customs revenues, and there has been no

is customs revenues, and there has been no complaint about any lack of prompt transportation or safe delivery of the goods to the port of destination. The Western officials claim, with no contradiction, that the railroad companies pay as much attention to I. T. goods as to free goods, and that this is all that is necessary. It has required eight years time to convince the opponents of the I. T. system that a box of goods consigned from Liverpool will travel from New York to Chicago as a box in the same car consigned simply from New York to this city. The fear that the transportation companies would deliver the goods to the importer and not to the Collector has proven to be groundless. There has not been one package that was not properly delivered, and not one on which the duties were not properly collected. Under the views of the Eastern officials the railroads have been presumed to be possessed of a natural tendency for smuggling and fraud on the revenue, but eight years of trial have proved that they carry on their business of common carriers properly, and that there is no possible danger to the revenue through their failure to transport the foreign goods safely to the interior ports and to deliver them properly to the Collector.

The remaining objection of the Eastern men is that the customs officials of the interior ports are not experienced in the collection of duties, and especially in

men is that the customs officials of the interior ports are not experienced in the collection of duties, and especially in regard to dry goods, and that therefore there is danger to the Treasury from their incompetency. To this objection the officials at Chicago reply by saying that the experience of eight years has answered it fully. The Treasury has not suffered from a defalcation of any kind at an interior port. Not one of the interior officials has been indicted for republic the resumes not have any of the results. Treasury has not suffered from a defalcation of any kind at an interior port. Not one of the interior officials has been indicted for robbing the revenues, nor have any of them served a term in the Penitentiary. They claim that the Eastern officials cannot say the same. The Collectors and Appraisers at the interior offices have administered the business of their offices in a singularly clean and successful manner. Their success in the damage-allowance question is evidenced by them as a proof of their ability and honesty.

by them as a proof of their ability and honesty.

The main burden of the song of those interested was that the Aldrich bill proposed a revenue reform which was a simple act of justice to Western importing interests. They believe that it will make the business of importing as easy as that of exporting. The exports from this city now amount to about \$6,000,000 annually, while the imports are only \$3,000,000. They believe that with just laws on the subject of immediate transportation, as proposed by the Aldrich bill, the imports would soon equal the exports, as would be the case were the natural laws of trade allowed full scope.

nausea attending the use of ordinary crude petroleum led him to adopt the semi-solid oil that forms on the tubing of wells. This made, into from three to five grain pills by incorporating an inert vegetable powder, was administered from three to five times a day in one-pill doses. The first effect, he says, is the disappearance of the cough; night sweats are relieved, appetite improves, and weight is rapidly gained. These favorable symptoms continue until the patient is entirely recovered.

CATARRH C RE

Wei De Meyer's

Cure. A Speedy and Certain Antidote for Ca-tarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at \$1.50

package. Pamphlets mailed free. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-Relieving agents for Man and Beast.

GENUINE VICHY. GENUINE

VICHY. HAUTERIVE, For Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidners, &c.
GRAND GRILLE—Diseases of the Liver.
HAUTERIVE, or Diseases of the Stomach, DysHOPITAL,
The Springs are owned by the French Government, and the waters are bottled under its supervision.
For sale by all first-class Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers.

BOUCHE, FILS & CO.,

C. HARVIER, Foreign Exchange Broker 49 Exchange-place, New York.

BARNARD. STOCK BROKER, MEMBER. OF the Board, buys and sells stocks in lots of ten shares or more, on 3 per cent margin, 1-16 per cent commission; profits unlimited. Forward remittances and letters or make inquiries at Open Board of Stock Brokers, Old Post-Office, Nassau-st., New York. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$00; secrate, \$31. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clarkst., Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday, Pirst Cabin, 50
to 55, according to accommodation. Second Cabin,
50, Steerage, 55. 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLE-EN, Western Manager.

FAIRBANKS'

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

TO-NICHT (MONDAY), FEB. 2. MR. MAURICE GRAU'S Who will appear in a Sumptuous Revival of Lecoq's

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. With the following phenomenal cast:
CLAIRETTE Mile PAOLA MARIE
(Her original character.) Mile. LANGE Mile. ANGELE
AMARANTHE Mile. DELORME
(Her original character.)

UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE, and including Entirely New Costumes.

Appropriate Scenery and Effects,
Gorgeons Miss-en-Secne.

Angmented Chorus of 40 Voices,
Specially Enlarged Orchests
To-morrow, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

LES OLDORIES DE CORNEYTLLE.

Wednesday Night, irret time here in French of With a Date cast, including PAOLA MARIE. ANGELE, BOUVARD, M. CAPOUL in his original creation of WILHELM MEISTER.

Box-Office now open.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MISS DICKIE LINCARD

LES FOURCHAMBAULT!

As played in New York, Boston, London, and Paris with immense success.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Monday, Feb. 9—E. A. SOTHERN. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. GUS WILLIAMS OUR GERMAN SENATOR.

(THREE ACTS AND A TELEPHONE.) Next Week—The Wizard HERRMANN. HAMLIN'S THEATRE. ing Monday evening, Feb. 2,ens MR. FRANK CHANFRAU, apported by Tayleure's Dramatic Compa eatest of American Dramas, entitled KIT, the Arkansas Traveler

roduced on this occasion with Grand Realistic and tartling Effects. Box-Office open all day. Secure seats in advance.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

Delivery will be made at any point between Chicagond Port Huron. Terms: Cash on delivery. JOSEPH HICKSON,

The Company's Offices, Montreal, January 30th, 1880. Know Thyself.



without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 8 ceats for postage.

The author refers by permission to JOS. 8. FISH Fig. President; W. J. F. INGRAHAM, Vice-President; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. 8. GAUNTT, M. D.; H. J. DUUCET, M. D.; R. H. KLINE, M. D.; J. F. HOLCOMR, M. D.; N. R. LYNCH, M. D.; and M. R. O'CONNELL, M. D., Faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; also the Faculty of the American University of Philadelphia; also the Hon. P. A. BIS-BLLA, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4

Balfinch-sk., Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

PROPOSALS.

Sale of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ord

nance and Ornance Stores.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner Houston and Green-sts. (P.-O. Box 1811),
New York, Jan. 2, 1830.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at
this office for the purchase of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, embracing
Cannon, Carriages, Small Arms. Leather Work, Lead,
Tools, and Scrap Materials, etc., at the various Arsenals, Forts, and Depots in the United States.

Bids will be upened at 19 'clock m. on Wednesday,
the 25th day of February, 1830, for Stores located as
follows, to wit:

Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.;
Fort Monroe Arsenal, Me.; Pikesville Arsenal,
ind.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Pikesville Arsenal,
Md.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ili; St. Louis Arsenal,
Md.; National Armory, Mass.; Lexington Arsenal,
D. C.; Wateryleit Arsenal, X. Y.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

And the Forts in the following named States, to wit:

Mo.; National Armery, Mass.; Lexington Arsenai, Mo.; National Armery, Mass.; Lexington Arsenai, D. C.; Watervielt Arsenai, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenai, Mass.

And the Forts in the following named States, to wit: Connectient, Delaware, Mainu, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Humpshire, New Jersey, New York, Fennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Bids will be opened at B O'clock m. on Wednesday, the likh day of March, 1886, for Stores located as following the likh day of March, 1886, for Stores located as following the likh day of March, 1886, for Stores located as following the Arsenai, Ca.; Yancouver Arsenai, Wash. Ter.; Fort Union, New Mex.; U. S. Military Academy, N. Y.; and the Yorts in the following named States and Territories, to wit:

Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesots, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesots, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

For list of Stores in detail, location, terms, etc., see catalogues, which can be procured on application at the Ordrance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., at this Agency, or at any of the Armenals of Depots; and the Commanding Officers of Part Stores.

Bidder will state explicitly the posts where the Stores are located which they hid for, and will give the kinds and quantities they propose to purchase.

Beliveries will only be made at the various posts where stored.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed salifactory.

Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Decartment. Terms Cash. Tenper cent at the time of award and the remained when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of Stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the U. S. Ordnance when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for

Proposals for the Purchase of Ordnance Stores.

OTTICE OF U.S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 18 Greene-st. corner Houston (Army Building), P. O. Box 1811.

New York CITY, Jon. 18, 1883.

Bealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received and opened at this office at 12 m., on 18cb. 11. 1893, for the purchase of obsolete and unservices Die Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on hand at the U.S. Ordnance Agency and New York Assensi, Governor's Island, N. V. H., embracing its Store and Shell; implements and Equipments; its Store and Shell; implements and Equipments; Muskets; Rifes; Revolvers; Swords; Sabres; Oavalry and Iofantry Equipments and Accourtements; Small-Arm Ammunition; Powder, Machines; Tools and Unsasits; also Sorrap Metal of various kinds.

Full details will be found in the Catalogue, copies of which can be procured at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., U. S. Ordnance Agency, and New York Arsenai. Terms cash; ib per cent at the time of the award, and the remainder prior to the camoval of the property. Thirty days will be allowed for payment and removal of Stores. Packing-bozes will be charged for at prices to be determined by the Dopartment.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the cacept succe or any Bodd in Proposals to be supproved by the U.S. Ordnance Agency, New York City, P. O. Box 1311, and must be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Obsolete and Unservices be Ordnance and Ordnance Stores."

EDUCATIONAL.

The next Session or Term of this Ins ion will begin 1st of February, 1880.

TERMS GREATLY REDUCED.

Catalogues giving full particulars will be ent free on application to the President, Very Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C., Notre Dame P. O., Indiana PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, TESTER, Pa. Reopens Jan 7. Civi. Engineerin semistry, Classics, and English. Degriess conference COL. THEO. HYATT. Pres's.

The Chetinani Hailway Iron-Words (Company offer rade or lease on favorable terms the RAIL AND BAM MILL. The property is in good condition and bil situated for handling everything with the great economy, having a frontage on the Ohio Biver of res filest, and the same on the bittle Mann B. B. De present owners will take a large interest in a new wantation, if desired. Address WALTER SMITH, resident, 13 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Davenport Express. 1:50 am 7:16 pm Omaha Express. 10:30 a m 8:50 pm Kansas City, Leavenworth & At-chison Express. 10:30 a m 8:40 pm Peru Accommodation 5:10 pm 10:30 am Night Express. 10:00 pm 10:30 am

| Leave. | Arrive. *10:10 a m * 4:00 pm Express "10:10 am" 4:00 pm Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express 5:00 pm 7:45 pm 8:30 am Milwaukee, St. Paul & Muncapolis Fast Mail (daily) 10:10 am 4:00 pm

Kansas City & Denver Past Ex. "12:30 pm " 3:00 pm Kansas City Night Express. 9:00 pm 7:25 at St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. 9:00 am * 3:00 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. 9:00 am * 3:00 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. 9:00 pm 7:25 at Peoria, Burlington / Fast Express 9:00 pm 7:25 at A Keokuk (Express. 9:00 pm 7:25 at Pekin & Peoria Express. 9:00 pm 7:25 at Pekin & Peoria Express. 9:00 pm 7:25 at Pekin & Peoria Express. 9:00 am * 8:00 pm Streator, Lason, Washingt'n Ex. 11:30 pm 3:40 pm Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. 5:30 pm 3:40 pm Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.

| Leave. | Ar

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. FORGAY, Late of Now

Chleago, Rock Island & Pacific Rai Depot, corner of Van Bureil and Sherman-Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Falme Grand Pacific Hotel, and 56 Canal, curner M

Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticked Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

Nashville & Florida Express..... 7:30 pm 7:33 am

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or yearl, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. D. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

J. H. Cooke, St. Louis, is at the She

les H. Hardy, Milwaukee, is stopping

W. S. Dunn, New York, is registered at the timer. Mr. Dunn is of the firm of H. B. Claff.

MATRIMONIAL.

JUSTICE WILSON.

was handed to the Governor on Saturday, for the purpose of inquiring why Justice Wilson had voluntarily terminated his connection with the semi-judicial Bench. The old gentleman was asleep, but a member of his family stated that the sole reasons actuating the Judge were of a personal character. He found that there was no money in the office and a heap of responsibility, and as he is an old man and not strong, he thought he would get out of it.

The resignation brings up a nice point. It is provided by the Constitution of 1870 that Justices of the Peace in Cook County shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate (but only on the recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Superior, Circuit, and County Courts). It does not appear that there is any constitutional provision for filling vacancies which may occur when the Senate is not in session. There is a majority of Democratic Judges in Cook County. This being the case, it is probable that such majority may furnish the Governor with names of Democrata and none other until he tires of the system, and in sheer desperation appoints the least objectionable professor of that political faith.

Then comes in another complication. Justice Kaufmann, who is a Republican, has held over as Police Justice of the North Side for a long time, simply because all his co-Justices in that division being Republicans there was no motive for making a change. Carter H. Harrison (by and with the advice of his eagle) has the appointment of the Police Justices, It by any means a Democrat could be foisted upon the North Side roil of Justices, the way would be open for Carter to at once appoint him Police Justice. Thus wheels revolve within wheels.

IN MEMORIAM. IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE DR. W. R. WOODYATT.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Homeopathic Medical College, held last evening, the following resolutions, in memory of the late Dr. W. H. Woodyatt, whose funeral takes place today from the Union Park Congregational Church at 2 o'clock p. m., were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Chicago Homeopathic College has met with the loss of one of its founders and most efficient workers; and WHEREAS, We desire to publicly testify to his manifold virtues, his true, genial, and earnest manhood; thesefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Woodyatt the medical profession of the city and country has met with a great and irreparable loss; that science must mourn a moest valuable investigator and truth an honest defender;

Resolved, That the suffering and needy can rarely find so kind and skillful a friend and surgeon, and that the beneficiaries of the College must share our grief;

Resolved, That in the loss of our beloved colleague, we have the happy memory of a most genial companion, an earnest and enthasiastic colaborer, a stanch and unfiniching frivad of all good, a physician in the truest and best sense of the word, a Christian gentleman, a thoroughly true man.

Resolved. That the one consolution in this cor of the word, a Christian gentleman, a thoroughly true man.

Resolved, That the one consolation in this our hour of deep bereavement is in the blessed recollection of the life of our brother, so brief, yet so rich in fruitage; like the Christian philosopher, he met the King of Terrors, being busied when the summons came, as was his daily wont, in humane, beneficent, public-spirited, noble actions.

MILITIA NOTES.

Capt. John B. Lowe, of E Company, Nin Danville, has tendered his resignation. Second-Lieut. S. O. Pike, of Company ind Regiment, has tendered his resignation. A drill of the First Cavalry will take pla front of the new Custom-House next Thus

In last Wednesday's report of Battery D's reception at the Tremont House it was stated upon wrong information that the command cleared over \$700. It should have read the receipts were that amount, which, after piying all expenses, left little if anything for the battery.

be noped that the purpose will be carried into execution, as another regiment would be anything but detrimental to local interests." The editor of the weekly paper evidently does not understand what he is talking about. In the first place, there is no room for another regiment in this State, as the quota is filled, according to law. Secondly, there are already too many military organizations in this city,—more than can be adequately supported by the people, and more than can be filled with members; and thirdly, the skeleton organizations now in existence are composed of men of all nationalities, except, perhaps, one, in which one nationality largely predominates, and nationalities except, perhaps, one, in which one nationality largely predominates, and nationalism with a small n should not be allowed to enter the State military service, as contention and jealousies would be the only result. The organized military forces of Chicago are ample for the maintenance of peace and good order. More would be superfluous and expensive.

SUBURBAN.

The water-rents in the Town of Lake, according to the report of Col. J. T. Foster, who has charge of the collections, are becoming quite a source of revenue to the town. The receipts from May 1, 1879, to date have been \$40,500, which, besides meeting the expenses of the water service, pays the interest on the water-bonds and leaves quite a surplus for the Sinking Fund, which will eventually liquidate the bonds.

water, therefore the pumping-works are not that to their capacity.

A meeting of Hose Company No. 4 is called for this evening at the Englewood Hose-House.

The "Bonavin Original Tennesseeans," the colored concert troupe who built the Nashville College, are announced to give a concert Thursday evening at Tillotson Hall.

Miss Jessie Couthoui, the talented young reader, is making a professional tour of Wisconsin.

"Bell's Life in London."

All the Year Round.

It is not many years since Bell ruled the stable, and still more the puglistic mind, with a rod of iron. The representative of Bell not unfrequently filled the post of stakeholder, or umpire, or referee, or whatever it may be at prize fights, and was the only person on the ground on whom the ruffians assembled stood in awe. Only once was the respect due to Bell's representative forgotten. A more than usually blackguardly specimen of a puglist, acting as second to a brother rough fighting in the ring, not only disputed the decision of Bell, but did there and then strike his representative. For a moment the whole "ring side," as I hear the ruffians assembled on such occasions were collectively called, the whole ring side stood aghast; and then public opinion asserted itself, and a thousand pairs of biceps swelled to avenge the insult. But Bell's representative said, "Let the fight go on," and it went on to the end, by which period the rash man who had struck him felt a sickening horror creeping on. The furles were already tugging at his heartstrings, and he sought everywhere for the injured Bell, who had gone quietly away wrapped in his dignity, and what he loved to call his "upper Benjamin." Next day the penitent man called at the house of Bell, but too late,—the fiat had gone furth,—his doom was sealed.

It seems that his representative on returning home after receiving the blow in question ladd the matter before his colleagues, who for a long while absolutely refused to credit the astounding intolligence. There was, of course, no precedent, and ingonuity went to work to devise such a doom for the offender as should make generations of puglists yet unborn to shake in their fighting boots. At last Bell spake. The offender was henceforth dead. No mention of his name should occur even as an advertisement in the great sporting organ of the day, and it was of no use his wanting to fight anybody. No brother puglist would fight a man whose participation would prevent Bell

A Struggle with a Bevil-Fish.

Mr. Smale, the Government diver who was attacked by a large octopus, or devil-fish, while at work recently on the bed of the Moyne River, at Belfast, in the Colony of Victoria, gives this account of the affair: "Having thrust my arm into a hole. I found it was held by something, and the action of the water was stirring up the loose clay, and therefore I could not see distinctly for a few minutes; but when it did clear away I saw to my horror the arm of a large octopus entwined around mine like a boa-constrictor, and just then he fixed some of his suckers on the back of my hand, and the pain was intense. I felt as if my hand was being pulled to pieces, and the more I tried to take it away the greatest difficulty in keeping my feet down, as the sir rushed along the interior of my dress and inflated fit; and if my feat had got uppermost I should soon have become insensible held in such a post tion; and, also, if I had given the signal to be pulled up, the brute would have held on, and the chances would have been that I should have had a broken arm. I had a harmmer with me, but could not reach down to use it on the brute. There was a small from har about five feet from me, and with my foot I dragged this along until I could reach it with my left hand. And now the fight commenced, and the held on until I had almost cut him to pieces, and them he relaxed his hold from the rock and I pulled him up. Twas completely exhausted, having been in that position for over twenty huntes. I brough the ammal up, or rather a part of it. We haid him out, and he measured over cight feet across, and I feet perfectly convinced that this fellow could have held down five or six men."

Most wonderful is the beautiful display of delicious candies at Dawson's, 211 State street.

No Yancy Parcas—Best set teeth, \$5; filling 3; rates. McChesney Bros. Clark and Randoluh-sta.

Full Report of the tast Meeti of the "High Joints."

What the St. Paul Gets in the Pur-chase of the Chicago & Pacific.

Gould Reported to Be After the Lafayette & Cincinnati.

Articles of Consolidation Between Union Kansas, and Denver Pacific.

THE HIGH JOINTS.

Railroad & Steamship Association to take effect on that day will be satisfactory to the Joint Executive Committee.

The following action in regard to foreign freight rates to be the same via all ports was taken:

Resolved, That the principles laid down by the Presidents of the trunk lines in their agreement of April, 1877, to the effect that rates from common points of shipment to European ports should be the same through all the seaboard perts of the trunk lines, be put in force, and that the Trunk Line Executive Committee be requested to carry the same into effect at the earliest possible day.

The following resolution in regard to percentages from Ashland and Beardstown was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of a representative of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania Company, the C. C., C. & I., the Michigan Central, A. & G. W., and the Lake Shore, shall immediately make a schedule of, percentages, to apply to Ashland, Beardstown, Ilt, and such other points as may not be out the existing schedule, but which do or may affect through rates from Mississippi River points, or points west thereof; and also in cases where arbitrary rates are made under the agreement of the Illimois roads, the arbitraries should be so arranged as to make rates by all lines equal.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

Small and unimportant as the Chicago & Pacific Railroad alone might be, yet its importance to the Chicago, Milwukee & St. Paul can hardly be overestimated. By the purchase of this road the Milwaukee & St. Paul not only gets a direct Chicago outlef for its Western Union and Iowa lines, but it also secures a water frontage and yard room superior to that of any road in the eity. The Chicago & Pacific now has its terminus on Goose Island, which is surrounded by the North Branch and the Ogden Canal, alfording, plenty of water frontage for the construction of elevators and docks. Besides, there is an elevator at that point already that can be used by the Milwaukee & F. Paul. In addition, it has a

ANOTHER GOULD SCHEME.

The Indianapolia, Cincinnati & Lafayette, which has been for several years in the hands of Mr. M. E. Ingails, Receiver, will be sold by order of the United States Court in Cincinnati at noon to-day. It is rumored that Jay Gould will purchase this road in order to consolidate it with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago; which he is also trying to secure. These two roads in connection with the Illinois Central form the "Kankakee Line." Mr. Gould's object in trying to get these roads is to connect them with the new Wabash Line to this city. To do this a gap of only about twenty miles from Kankakee west has to be built. This would not only turn the regular Cincinnati & Indianapolis business on the Wabash, but would also give it an Eastern route from Chicago via Lafayette, and would emblis the Wabash to compose for the Eastern, Western, and Southern lauspess from Chicago city.

Arts. IV. and 'V. provide for the issuing and transfer of certificates of stock and the election of fifteen Directors, a President, a Vice-President, and a Treasurer and Secretary; and Art. (I. says: The following-named persons shall be first.)

until changed and repealed.

Arts. XIII. and XIV. say that all books, records, documents, etc., of the three Companies shall be deemed and taken as far as necessary as the records and books of the consolidated Company, and that the articles may be amended and modified as the holders of two-thirds of the stock of the consolidated Company may direct or approve.

thirds of the stock of the consolidated Company may direct or approve.

Art. XV. is the last, and according to its provisions the respective corporate seals were affixed to the agreement, and it was signed as follows: "The Union-Pacific Railroad Company, by Sidney Dillon, President. Attest, Henry McFarland, Secretary." "The Kansas Pacific Railway Company, by Sidney Dillon, President. Attest, A. H. Calet, Secretary." "The Denver Pacific Railway & Telegraph Company, by D. M. Egerton, President. Attest, D. H. Moffatt, Jr., Secretary." "The Union Pacific Railway Company has signified and hereby signifies its assent to and acceptance of the foregoing articles of union and consolidation. Jan. 24, 1880, The Union Pacific Railway Company, by Sidney Dillon, President."

ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Tribune has the following regarding the recent reports about an arrangement between the New York Central and Erie Railroads regarding the New England business:

The completion of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, giving to the Erie Railroad an independent line to Boston, has brought the Erie and New York Central Roads into direct competition for the New England business. Several conferences have been held by Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett, but no conclusions have been reached. The statements recently published, that these conferences had resulted in a division of the New England business, have been pronounced untrue by prominent officers of both companies. President Jewett yesterday said that no settlement of the matter had been reached yet. The published statement that the Erie Road was to receive one-fifth of the New England business has excited derision among railroad men.

The negotiations which are known to be pending between the two companies comprise more than a division of the New England business. There has been between the trunk lines no definite such as has been maintained for several years on business for the West. Pools have been established several times at the principal Western points for the division of east-bound traffic such as has been maintained for several years on business for the West. Pools have been established several times at the principal Western points for the division of east-bound traffic, but this business has never been allotted formally between the trunk lines. They have carried to the seaboard the freight brought into the topology of the business of the Lake Shore and Canada Southern Railroads, whether destined to this port or to New England, the competition of the business of the Lake Shore and Canada Southern Railroads, whether destined to this port or to New England, the competition of the business is a serious question, but no doubt of an amincable settlement is entertained by prominent friends of the companies. It is

THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Calcage Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1.—Trains on the Valley Railway, just completed from this City to Canton, a distance of sixty miles, will commence running regularly to-morrow, with two each way. The road is well equipped, and out of debt, and begins business with flattering prospects. The new line threatens to interfere somewhat with the monopoly of through Western freights heretofore enjoyed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, as transfer is easily made to the Lake Shore Boad in Cleveland. An extension of the road is contemplated by which connection will be made with the Baltimore & Ohio. Canton is but a short distance from Dover, the northern terminus of the Pittsburg, Marietta & Cleveland Railway, connection with which will give an almost air-line to the Ohio River. THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

LOGANSPORT WANTS \$40,000 DAM-AGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—Yesterday morning the City of Logansport, by her attorneys. Baldwin & Dykeman, filed a petition in the United States Court asking that W. P. Fishback, Masterin-Chancery for the sale side of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, be directed to pay the city \$40,00, because, in 1875, when the money of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Road was exhausted, and the track was still five miles from the city, an

SEABOARD CONNECTIO

The latest rumour is that the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quincy Railroad is trying to get con-trol of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western

trol of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Rallroad.

Mr. R. C. Meldrum, Western General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, has gone to Florida for his health, which has been much impaired by late afflictions. He is accompanied by his wife.

The Austin & Mankato Railroad Company has just filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Minnesota. The capital stock is to be \$2,000,000, and the Company proposes to construct a line of road from some point on the south line of Minnesota by way of Austin to the City of Mankato.

General Freight Agent Grier, of the Michigan Central Railroad, received a consignment last Saturday of six young kittens. Mr. Grier says that under the present pooling arrangement he is entitled to but two, and he proposes to turn over the balance to the Lake Shore and other roads who are behind in their percentages.

LOCAL CRIME. ROW AT A DANCE.

ROW AT A DANCE.

The Stock-Yards precinct continues to furnish deeds of blood and violence. At an early hour yesterday morning Sergt. Sheppard, of the Deering Street Station, went to the Union Hall, No. 1508 Halsted street, where a dance was in progress, and attempted to arrest one John Sheridan, alias "Bab," for whom he had a State warrant sworn out by Theodore Wells, the cashier of the Chicago Gas Company, who was robbed of \$4,000 cash several days ago by highwaymen whom he encountered mear the corner of Deering and Cologne streets. The young ruffma resisted with all his might, and made loud calls for his friends in the hall to see him protected. The Sergeant was ably assisted by Officer's furphy and Mahoney, and the ruffma friends of Sheridan endeavered to make it hot for them in the most approved style. The police stuck to their prisoner, fighting back the crowd at every step, until they reached the door, when a shot was fired from the crowd, which strunk Sergt. Sheppard on the back just below the right shoulder blade. The injury was quite slight, however, and while it did not disconcert the officer in the least, it made the crowd of assailants a little afraid that the officers would begin pouring hot lead into them in return, and thus caused them to fall back and seek places of asfety. One man, who gave the name of George Brown, was seen to run behind the bar, and as he was thought to be the one who fired the shot, Sergt. Sheppard made after him and arrested him. Both he and sheridan were brought to the station without much farther interference. Promptly upon hearing of the affray, Lieut. Beadell assembled all his men, and, hastening back to the ball, arrested eleven others of the gang that resisted and interfered with the police. At the station the prisoners were booked as follows, and to doctor, assault, with intent to commit murderity with an officer, william Gehan, carrying concealed weapons. Thomas Kelley and William McCormick, disorderly, and carrying concealed weapons and disorderly; and arrying con

o something. One day the po-onfidently of eventually captus ad the next day are given a cesterday, notwithstanding the cets, was one of the gium days.

SEL BOARRESTS

The Great German Remedy.

Oil. My wife had been suffering for year a Rheumatism, and endured great pain. Sin used an erous liniments, but none gave her the much wish for relief. Some months ago I purchased a bottle St. Jacobs Oil, and the result achieved by its use; it lies me in recommending it to all similarly affect the first application worked wonders, and the turt timely use of the Oil prevented a return of the imer excruciating pain. I would advise everybed, need of a good finiment for Rheumatian, Neural and all similar painful diseases, to use the St. Jacobil, and they will be convinced that too much can be said in praise of this remedy.

E. E. RINK,

AUCTION SALES. REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, TUEBDAY, PEB. 8, 9:30 A. L. Important New Consignments. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. WE SHALL SELL

AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m.,

A PINE LINE OF Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and

BOOTS, SHOES,

AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBER

CANDY.

VOLUME GENTLEMEN'S GENTL

113 & 115

Are still offering LAST FALL'S printing FULLY 25 PER their PRESENT val rtment is very la

Assets, \$18,

MIC The Northwestern

EAN & PAYNE, REDMOND P.

Jorthwestern Gran

OLD RAILS ils, delivery to b int on the Con Tenders will be a 7th February by t

JOSEPH HICH

Byt.-Col. U. S. A., Lt.-Col.

Sealed Proposals, in dunity and at this office at II representation of the office and the Ordnance Stores on the Sealer and New York Art.

Series Gun-Carriages; Shall series Gun-Carriages; Shall series; Cavalry and Accountements; Small

Department in the property of an of deemed an interest of any bid it will have be a considered by the property of the property kupture---

Dr. Parker, the patentee, has erience, and is during many suppore. Manufacturers of the sense Truss, adopted by the BLANK E
STATIONERY AND
AD of Superior Quality and as
The J. W. JONES Station

